The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4980. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Opening of the Parliament of the North German Confederacy.

King William of Prussia's Speech from the Throne.

The Position of the South German States Fixed by the Zollverein Treaties.

The Doncaster Races in England.

PRUSSIA.

Opening of the Parliament of the North German Confederation—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

The second Parliament of the Confederation of the North German States met in this city to-day, and was formally opened by His Majesty, King WILLIAM, of Prussia, in person.

In his speech from the throne, the King commenced by addressing a warm welcome to the representatives as members of the first German Parliament which had met under the new Constitution.

Alluding to the position of the South German States, he said their national relations with the rest of Germany had been fixed by the treaties of the Zollverein which they had signed.

He assured the members that the financial condition of the Confederation was excellent; its revenues, so far has been quite sufficient to meet all exenditures.

He promised that bills would be introduced providing for a complete and equal settlement of the terms and conditions of military service; making all necessary regulations in regard to passports; prescribing a system of weights and measures for the country; regulating postal matters with foreign nations, and looking to the establishment of Consulates in all foreign ports, and to the protection of the commercial marine of the Confederation everywhere on the high seas.

The King concluded his speech with the following peaceful aspiration:

"GENTLEMEN: Progress is to be the great principle underlying all your discussions. Your work will be a work of peace; and, by God's blessing, the Fatherland will in peace enjoy the fruits of your labor."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Doncaster Races.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 10—Evening.

The races at Doncaster were inaugurated with much spirit to-day, attracting a very large attendance, including most of the prominent turffites of the United Kingdom. Among the events upon the card for to-day were the Filly Stakes, the Glasgow Stakes, the great Yorkshire Handicap, the Champagne Stakes, and the Fitzwilliam Stakes.

The Filly Stakes, for two-year old fillies, amounting in value to £380 were won by *Athena*.

The Glasgow Stakes, so named after the Earl of Glasgow, were carried off by *Donalbain*.

The great Yorkshire Handicap, for which there were originally eighty subscribers, and which was run over the St. Leger Course, was won by *Seville*, a lightly-weighted three-year-old, carrying five stone ten pounds. The value of the stakes was £855.

In the race for the Champagne Stakes, the cash value of which was £1,550, *Bluegown* was first and *Virtue* second; but the former was ruled out for overweight and the stakes awarded to *Virtue*.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes, valued at £145, were won by *Friponier*.

Betting upon the famous St. Leger, which is the greatest event of the Doncaster meeting, is very heavy both at Doncaster and at Tattersalls, and from the character of the horses known as starters a slashing race is anticipated.

American and English safes.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Mr. SILAS C. HERRING, of New-York, writes to the London *Times* from Paris that the Commission to which was referred the question between the English and American manufactures as to the comparative merits of their respective burglar and fire-proof safes, has dissolved without making any decision.

RUSSIA.

The Shah of Persia to Visit the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Shah of Persia has accepted an invitation from His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER to visit Russia. It is uncertain whether the Shah will extend his visit beyond the Crimea. Preparations for the journey are being made at Teheran.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Reception by the Prussian Ambassador in Florence.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The statement that Gen. GARIBALDI visited and dined with the Prussian Ambassador while in this city is contradicted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Noon.

Consols for money	94 9-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	44⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21⅛

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 10—2 P. M.

At this hour the principal American securities are quoted as follows:

Erie	44⅛
United States Bonds	73⅛
Illinois Central	77
Atlantic and Great Western	21⅛

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 9-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	44⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	21⅛

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅛ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Noon.

COTTON is dull. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 9⅛d., and Middling Orleans at 10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, 13s. 4d. for White California. Corn, 36s. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 42s.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese, 50s. Beef, 150s. Pork, 71s. Lard, 50s. 9d. Bacon, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Resin, Common, 7s. 9d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Pot Ashes 31s.; Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum—Spirits, 10d.; Refined, 1s. 5d.; Clover seed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. OILS—Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Sperm, £115; Whale £40; Linseed, £39; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 10—2 P. M.

COTTON.—The market is still dull and heavy under the unfavorable trade report. The market for goods and yarns at Manchester is dull and drooping.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firmer. Corn and Wheat have materially advanced. The usual authorities quote as follows: Corn, 36s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ⅌ cental for California. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 5d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 42s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Canadian.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision Market is firmer. Beef has advanced to 152s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess, and Choice to 51s. ⅌ cental for Middling American.

PRODUCE.—The market for articles of American produce is generally without change. Tallow, however, has declined to 44s. 3d. ⅌ cental.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed heavy at a further decline of ⅛d. on American descriptions. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands 9⅛d., Middling Orleans 10d. The sales of the day did not exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed firm. Corn, 36s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 6d. ⅌ cental for California White. Oats, 3s. 5d. for 45 lbs. Barley, 5s. for 60 lbs. Peas, 42s. ⅌ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions closed strong at the following quotations: Beef 152s. 6d. and Pork 71s. ⅌ bbl. Cheese, 51s. for American. Lard, 50s. 9d. Bacon, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common and 12s. for Fine. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum, 10d. for Spirits and 15s. 5d. for Refined. Clover Seed, 41s. Ashes, 31s. for pots.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

Sugar, 24s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Iron, 53s. ⅌ ton. Linseed, 68s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £39. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

The Petroleum market closed firmer. Standard White was last quoted at 50f. 50c. ⅌ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 10—Noon.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived here this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 10—2 P. M.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which left New-York on the 31st of August, arrived here at noon to-day.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 10—2 P M.

The bark *Ocean Eagle*, Capt. LUCE, which recently left Bordeaux for New-York, put into this port to-day, leaking, having experienced heavy weather.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 1.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 31st of August, *via* Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and sailed again at 10 o'clock for Boston, where she will be due this evening.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Bremen, Aug. 24, *via* Southampton Aug. 28, arrived at this port yesterday.

The mails of the steamship *Austrian*, with dates to Aug. 29, reached this City yesterday.

The British Government has placed fifteen steamers under survey at Liverpool, with a view to their employment in the transport of troops and material for the proposed Abyssinian expedition. It is believed that five of these vessels have already been chartered.

The Florence *Official Gazette* of Aug. 28 says that certain journals, referring to the disagreeable incident which has occurred between Italy and France relative to the formation of the Antibes Legion, have spoken of occult influences, of repealed notes on the one side, and threatening notes upon the other. Negotiations still pending, the Government is obliged to impose upon itself the greatest reserve, but is even now able to declare that all such statements are entirely incorrect.

The *Temps*, referring to the state of affairs in Spain, announces that the agitation in the Peninsula is increasing, and that the entire insurgent force now amounts to 18,000 men. It is stated that the manufacturing town of Bejar has also joined the movement. The *Temps* also mentions a rumor that Senor MON, the Spanish Ambassador at the French Court, will be replaced by Senor SARTORIUS.

The *Journal do Comercio*, of Lisbon, relates that the moment the King of Portugal entered Madrid, twenty insurgents, who had been brought to the capital from Valencia and other Provinces, were about to be shot. The King, Dom LOUIS, sent to Gen. NARVAEZ to beg a pardon for the unfortunate men. The General replied that he could not ask the Queen to extend her clemency to them, but he promised that they should not be put to death during the stay in Madrid of their Portuguese Majesties.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, United States Minister to Prussia, accompanied by Count VON BISMARCK, went to Potsdam on the 28th of August, and presented his credentials to the King.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Sale of the Dunderberg—Petrified Human Flesh—The International Medical Congress—The Death of Dr. Velpeau—An Anti-Slavery Conference.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

For lack of more important news a good deal of bitter discussion is going on about the *Dunderberg*, or, as they now call her, the *Rochambeau*, and those persons who know the vessel, and what she is, and what she can do, are called upon every day to contradict in the Press misstatements about the vessel. As for the Government people, they appear to be satisfied on all points but the price paid, which they consider too large; and I may state that they are also a little dissatisfied with the builder for refusing to give with the vessel the plans by which she was built. For such a price, and with the vessel in their hands, they think they ought also to have the plans.

Not long ago I spoke of the lost secret for petrifying human flesh, of the persevering attempts made in Italy to rediscover it, and of the discovery, while making these researches, of another method of preserving flesh, perhaps quite as valuable as the lost one. At the Great Exhibition, Dr. BRUNETTI, of Padua, the finder of the new method, was honored with a gold medal, and with the true spirit of a man of science, he came forward the other evening at one of the meetings of the International Medical Congress, now in session at the School of Medicine of Paris, and divulged his secret. The great amphitheatre of the School was crowded with distinguished medical men from all parts of the world, and when the Italian *savant* had concluded his speech he was rewarded with an ovation which must have been a full compensation for any losses he may suffer from having his secret pass into the public domain. The following details are sufficient to enable any anatomist to avail himself of this important discovery.

The process of Dr. BRUNETTI, which he explained in French with method, and in a pure and elegant diction, comprises several operations, viz.: 1, the washing of the piece to be preserved; 2, the *dégraissage*, or eating away of the fatty matter; 3, the tanning, and 4, the desiccation.

1. To wash the piece M. BRUNETTI passes a current of pure water through the bloodvessels and the various excretory canals, and then he washes the water out by a current of alcohol.

2. For destroying the fat he follows the alcohol with ether, which he pushes, of course, through the same bloodvessels and excretory ducts; this part of the operation lasts some hours. The ether penetrates the interstices of the flesh, and dissolves all the fat. The piece, at this point of the process, may be preserved any length of time desired, plunged in ether, before proceeding to the final operations.

3. For the tanning process M. BRUNETTI dissolves tannin in boiling distilled water, and then, after washing the ether out of the vessels with distilled water, he throws this solution in.

4. For the drying process Dr. BRUNETTI places the pieces in a vase with a double bottom filled with boiling water, and he fills the places of the preceding liquids with warm, dry air. By the aid of a reservoir, in which air is compressed to about two atmospheres, and which communicates by a stop-cock and a system of tubes, first to a vase containing chloride of calcium, then with another heated, then with the vessels and excretory ducts of the anatomical piece in course of preparation, he establishes a gaseous current which expels in a very little time all the fluids. The operation is now finished.

The piece remains supple, light, preserves its size, its normal relations, its solid histological elements, for there are no longer any fluids in it. It may be handled without fear, and will last indefinitely. The discovery is a magnificent one, and the sooner medical schools are provided with full cabinets of natural and pathological pieces the better.

At one of the night meetings of this same International Medical Congress we saw an American *savant* and diplomatist "talking learnedly among the doctors." The question for discussion was the unity of races, and Hon. E. G. SQUIER took this occasion to give to the scientific men of all parts of the world a *résumé* of his researches in Peru after the traces of the ancient races of that country, especially of what is called the age of polished stone. The walls of the famous old temple of ESCULAPIUS were astonished to find themselves covered with drawings of primitive Aztec and Incas architecture; but Mr. SQUIER, through the mouth of his friend, the distinguished M. MAURY, of the Institute, for he appeared afraid to risk himself in French, illuminated those walls, and thereby made his peace with the desecrated temple. What is better, he put new ideas into the heads of that distinguished assembly on the much discussed question, and enabled them to put down a new landmark and to trace out a new route of civilization of the ancient tribes. Mr. SQUIER took the ground that the architectural remains of Peru were the same as those found in Europe and other parts of the world, and indicated the same period, the same civilization, and more or less the same race of men. He was loudly applauded by the learned assemblage.

The first question discussed in the Medical Congress was a question which reaches and interests, more directly perhaps than any other, every family. It was the question of tubercle, its contagiousness and prophylactic. The discussion turned mainly on these two points: Is tubercular consumption contagious, and may it not be prevented by inoculation? I should tell you that the profession, tired of being baffled by a disease so slow in its progress and yet so certainly fatal, have been experimenting of late years all over Europe, and that enough new facts have been arrived at to warrant a certain number of the experimenters to declare that tubercular phthisis is contagious, and that a healthy and an infected person ought not to sleep in the same bed. Experiments have been made upon rabbits and other animals, by inoculating under the skin the matter from tubercles, and these inoculated animals die consumptive in three months' time. The discussions of the Congress established no new doctrine in a positive way, but they brought out many valuable facts which will put the profession a step in advance in the right direction.

An International Anti-Slavery Conference is now being held in this city. The first meeting was on Monday, Aug. 26. The Conference was organized by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the Comité Francais d'Emancipation and the Sociedad Abolicionista Espanola; but a great many delegates from other societies attended. The Duke de Broglie, one of the honorary Presidents of the French Society, had been asked to take the chair, but on account of his great age and infirmities he could not promise to attend on both days. He was not present on Monday, and the chair was filled by M. Laboulaye. The Chairman was supported on his right by M. Olozaga, delegate from Spain, and on his left by M. Cochin, of the Institute, Secretary to the French Society. At the table on the platform were Hon. J. D. Palfrey, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison and Rev. Prof. Thorme, United States; M. Vogeli, Brazil; Mr. Joseph Cooper and Mr. Chamerovzow, England; M. de Vizcarrondo, Spain; Gen. de Rovas, Venezuela; Mr. William Rainy, the barrister, Western Africa; Gen. Dubois, Hayti; Prince Albert de Broglie, &c. Letters expressing regret at inability to attend the meeting were read from M. Guizot, M. Montalembert, the Bishop of Orleans, Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., Mr. Bright, M. P.; Mr. J. S. Mill, M. P.; Mr. Charles Savile Roundell, late Secretary to the Jamaica Commission, &c. As many as 150 delegates from various parts of the world were present. The first resolution was moved by M. COCHIN. M. HORACE WALLER, a companion of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, gave statistical information touching the extent of the silver trade on the West Coast of Africa. Lieut. MAGE, of the French navy, gave his testimony concerning the trade of the east coast of that continent. Rev. GEORGE KNOX, delegate from the Church Missionary Society, addressed the meeting in French. The chairman then said that M. OLOZAGA, one of the most eloquent men in Spain, had promised to address the meeting, but that in consequence of the events now passing in that country he preferred to remain silent, lest his speech should be construed as a political act. M. BORAZA, a Spanish delegate, then mounted the platform, and in very fluent French described the progress that anti-slavery opinions had made in Spain. M. LABOULAYE thought himself authorized to tell the meeting that if M. OLOZAGA had spoken he would have testified that the slave owners in the Spanish colonies were now desirous for complete emancipation. A colored Bishop (Bishop PAYNE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Baltimore,) then spoke, principally of the progress of schools and churches among the negro population since the suppression of the Southern rebellion. M. LABOULAYE, then seeing the lateness of the hour, said the meeting had been treated according to a French proverb "*comme des nègres,*" and he moved an adjournment till the next day.

The medical profession has just met another immense loss in the death of the first surgeon of this or any country, M. VELPEAU. He died four days ago, of a nephritis, the last thing *père* VELPEAU would have thought of for himself. He continued his service at the Charity Hospital as usual till a week before his death, and as he was the greenest looking and hardest working man in Paris of the age of 72, the medical world was taken by surprise at the news of his death. Thus the great names of the school are dying out—VELPEAU, TROUSSEAU, CIVIALE and JOBERT, all in one year. The young men are frightened at the responsibility that has fallen upon them. There still remain in the breach ANDRAL, CRUVEILHIER, BOUILLAND, LOUIS, RICORD and PIORRY, but, with the exception of BOUILLAND, all have retired from active service in tuition, and soon these will have disappeared entirely. Who then will maintain the reputation of this great school? M. NELATON is not an original man, nor a thinker; the doctrines of M. RICORD have been sadly shaken in these latter times; PAUL DUBOIS is an invalid, and, at his age, will never reappear again on the surface; M. GRISOLLE is also a confirmed invalid. We have yet of names known to the universality of the world CLAUDE BERNARD, physiologist, and CHARLES ROBIN, micrograph. Beyond that the rest is doubt.

MALAKOFF.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventieth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The State Constitutional Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. CURTIS, from the Standing Committee on Education, made the following report:

SECTION 1. The capital of the Common School Fund; the capital of the Literature Fund; the capital of the United States Deposit Fund; the capital of the College Land Scrip Fund, and the capital of the Cornell Endowment Fund, as it shall be paid into the treasury, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenues of said Common School Fund shall be applied to the support of common schools. The revenues of said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of $25,000 of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund. The revenues of the College Land Scrip Fund shall each year be appropriated and applied to the support of the Cornell University in the mode and for the purpose defined by the act of Congress donating public lands in the several States and Territories, approved July 2, 1862; and the revenues of the Cornell Endowment Fund shall each year be paid to the Trustees of the Cornell University for its use and benefit.

SEC. 2. All the said educational funds, as they are paid into the Treasury, shall be invested by the Comptroller in the stocks of the State of New-York, of the United States, or loaned to counties and towns, for county and town purposes exclusively, and the State shall guarantee said funds against loss.

SEC. 3. The Legislature may provide for the payment into the Treasury of money or securities for the general or special endowment of any literary or educational institution in this State, for the investment of the same, and for the payment of the interest upon said investment in accordance with the terms of the endowment as approved by the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution shall elect, on joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly, a Superintendent of Public Education, who shall hold his office for four years and until his successor is appointed. He shall have such powers and perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature at the same session shall create a State Board of Education, to consist of seven members, of which such Board the Superintendent of Public Education, the Secretary of State and the Comptroller, *ex officio*, shall form a part, and the other members shall be elected or appointed, as shall be provided by law. The State Board of Education shall have general supervision of all the institutions of learning in this State, and shall perform such other duties as the Legislature may direct. The term of office and compensation of the members shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Instruction in the common school and union schools in this State shall be free, under such regulations as the Legislature may provide.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

Mr. GREELEY called up the resolution heretofore offered by him that the Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the article reported by the Committees on Finance and Canals, respectively, be instructed to report the same with any amendments they may have made thereto at the close of to-day's session, and that the Convention do thereupon proceed to consider such reports and all amendments that may be added thereto, ten minutes being allowed for the advocacy of each amendment, and ten minutes for the statement of objections thereto; and that such report and article or articles be the special order from day to day till the same be disposed of. Mr. GREELEY said this is the 10th day of September—the day on which this Convention voted, by a large majority, that its deliberations should be closed. Since that vote was taken, one delegate having waited as long as he could, has taken a wife and left for Europe. Others have been called hence to the fireside of dying relations. Others have gone hence sick, and may not be able to rejoin us; and several distinguished delegates have privately assured me that they must very soon go home to resume the discharge of duties, some of them very important public duties, which they had hoped might await the close of our deliberations, but which they can no longer postpone. I hear also that an eminent apostle of the speedy dissolution of the material world has discovered an error in his interpretation of prophecy, whereby the great event which he had fixed for 1867 is postponed for a million of years. If, therefore, any of our constituents have hoped for relief from those heavy interminable debates by the final conflagration of all things perishable, they are likely to be disappointed, and the Convention held on until it shall expire by natural decay. The delegate from Kings (Mr. BARNARD), who has held the floor since Friday morning last, and still holds it, and who will leave us, I trust, somewhat wiser, as well as older and grayer, than we were when he opened upon us, will conclude his readings, I understand, in the course of this day's session. I therefore will modify my first resolve so that it shall propose to end the general debate, not at noon to-day, but at the close of this day's sitting, which may, if we choose, be continued until to-morrow morning. If, then, future speeches shall be limited to three hours each, we may have at least four set speeches if the gentleman from Kings shall have concluded. It does seem to me, then, that if there is any desire or hope that this Convention shall conclude its labors in time to submit the result to the people at their election, as the law requires, this debate shall be closed, and the real consideration of the subject before us by sections be commenced. He moved the previous question. The previous question, as ordered on the resolution, was lost by a vote of 39 to 43.

On motion of Mr. BICKFORD, debate in Committee of the Whole on Reports of Committees of Finance and Canals was limited to one hour.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution limiting debate offered by Mr. GREELEY.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. BELL called up the resolution heretofore offered by him, as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the question of an early enlargement of the locks on the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals depends in a great degree upon the present capacity of the existing locks to accommodate the present and prospective business of the country, and inasmuch as the reports and documents submitted to the Convention contain conflicting views and recommendations as to the necessity of such improvements, the Canal Board is hereby requested to make, or cause to be made, such examinations and subject the locks upon the Erie Canal, or some one or more double locks thereon, to such tests as will determine the actual working capacity thereof, and report the result of such investigations to this Convention at the earliest day possible.

After debate the resolution was adopted; 66 to 21.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that as a part of the investigation directed to be made, the greatest width of each boat passing the locks tested be taken and reported.

Mr. PROSSER moved to amend that if the Canal Board is not in session the inquiries be referred to Canal Commissioner HAYT.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. WALES moved to amend that the Canal Board be requested to inquire and report concerning the capacity of the locks and the manner of "lockage" on the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

The amendment was carried and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports of the Committees on Finance and Canals.

Mr. BARNARD concluded his remarks in opposition to the report of the Canal Committee.

Mr. BERGEN and Mr. SEYMOUR spoke in favor of enlarging the canals.

When Mr. SEYMOUR had exhausted his hour, Mr. ALVORD asked unanimous consent to allow him (Mr. SEYMOUR) to conclude his speech.

Mr. CHURCH would not object if a like favor should now be granted to Mr. TILDEN.

Mr. FOLGER objected to both propositions.

Mr. ALVORD said in order to test the sense of the Convention he would move to report progress.

A division was called on the motion, when it was found there was not a quorum present.

The Committee was then dissolved, and the President resumed the chair.

The roll of the Convention was called, and seventy-six members answered to their names.

Mr. WEED moved to take a recess.

Mr. ALVORD suggested that officers be sent out to notify absent members that there was not a quorum present.

The President said he had already taken that precaution.

The absentees were again called, but there was not a quorum present.

Mr. ALVORD moved to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

Motion carried.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The consideration of the reports of the Committees on Finance and Canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Speeches were made by Messrs. SEYMOUR, COMSTOCK, DUGANNE and SPINNER.

The Convention then adjourned.

An Absconding Bank Teller.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

JOSEPH S. CARUTHERS, the teller in the Central Railroad Bank, absconded with $8,000 or $9,000 on Saturday night last. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his apprehension.

JOSEPH S. CARUTHERS, the defaulting teller of the Central Railroad Bank, shipped as mate on the schooner *Wm. Gregory*, bound for Havana, which was overhauled by a pilot-boat, two miles out at sea, and brought back in a leaking condition, having five feet of water in her hold. She is insured in the Western and Phoenix Companies.

CARUTHERS says he allowed a friend to overdraw his account, and he was not benefited one dollar himself.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

CANDIDATES FOR CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a list of persons either named or now being pressed by their friends for Cabinet positions: Secretary of State—Reverdy Johnson, Charles Francis Adams, Jerry Black; Secretary of War—Gen. Steedman, Gen. McClellan, Judge Hughes of Indiana, Ex-Senator Cowan, Tom. Florence; Postmaster-General—Old Blair, Young Blair, Ward Lamon and Johnny Coyle; Secretary of the Navy—A man named Hanscom, from Boston; Secretary of the Treasury—John J. Cisco, Robert J. Walker, a Mr. Pierce, of Boston, W. H. Groesbeck of Cincinnati; Currency Printing—Clarke, Attorney-Gen. Binckley, if Stansbery continues indisposed.

COLLECTOR CALLICOTT.

Mr. Collector CALLICOTT, of Brooklyn, who has been here for several days, will return to-morrow. He has requested the departments to send for all the evidence and papers, and to make a full investigation of the charges against him. The Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the fact that the Metropolitan Revenue Board failed to express any opinion as to the culpability of Mr. CALLICOTT, does not feel authorized to recommend his suspension from office without first making a full examination of the case. He has, therefore, ordered that all the papers in evidence in the case be sent for, as Mr. CALLICOTT requests the investigation will at once be made, and a decision arrived at as speedily as possible.

CLAIM REJECTED.

A claim involving $1,500,000 has recently been rejected by the State Department. It was presented by a Baltimore Company, through Messrs. BLACK, LAMON & Co., of this city, who were to have twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds if successful. The claim is said to have been for an island in the South Pacific, which the Company claimed by right of discovery, but of which our naval vessels subsequently took possession. Persons here are querying whether the rejection of this claim has anything to do with the desire of certain parties for a change in the State Department.

CABINET MEETING.

The usual meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, all the members being present except Attorney-General STANBERY. Nothing of special importance was considered.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The statement is freely circulated to-night among the Cabinet matters that Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has been telegraphed to know if he will accept the position of Secretary of State. This is as probable as any of the other pestiferous rumors which are flying about here.

GEN. BANKS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BANKS had an interview with the President this morning, and left for Massachusetts to-night. His business here was with Secretary SEWARD, and related to foreign affairs, with which his Committee is concerned.

PERSONAL.

Gen. HORACE PORTER, of Gen. GRANT's staff, has returned from the North; Attorney-General STANBERY is expected back on Thursday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The entire correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Minister ADAMS, with regard to the claims of the United States on account of depredations committed by the *Alabama*, and other vessels built and fitted out in British ports, on American commerce during the rebellion, will soon be made public.

The latest letter from the Secretary of State is dated August last. The documents will show the precise condition of the question at that time, and also that the United States will in every case agree only to unrestricted arbitration.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

The Comptroller of the Currency gives notice to all persons who may have claims against the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., to present the same and make legal proof thereof to FREDERICK A. PLATT, receiver of said bank, at his office in that city. He also gives notice to the holders of the circulating notes of the same institution that such notes will be paid in lawful money of the United States upon presentation of the same at the United States Treasury.

SURVEY OF MINERAL CLAIMS IN NEVADA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the Surveyor-General at Virginia City, Nevada, showing the survey of the Bald Eagle, Radical and Spotted Tiger Mineral claims, situated in the Esmeralda mining districts, and in Esmeralda County in that State. These are the first returns of surveys executed in Nevada under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, and the instructions from the General Land Office dated Jan. 14 and June 25 last.

CAPTIVES RESCUED FROM THE INDIANS.

The following dispatch was received this morning by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

OMAHA, Sept. 9, 1867.

A messenger arrived at North Platte on the 7th instant from SPOTTED TAIL's camp, with the information that the interpreter, TODD RANDALL, who accompanied the friendly Indians, would be at North Platte on the 15th of this month with six white captives—three women and three children—and that the Cheyennes and Sioux were willing to make peace, and want the Commissioners to wait for them at North Platte. This looks well.

H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs from the 26th to the 31st of August, inclusive, at the ports below-named are as follows:

New-York	$2,840,667 34
Boston	430,157 32
Philadelphia	132,586 59
Baltimore	68,302 37
New-Orleans, from Aug. 19 to 24	42,233 89
San Francisco, from July 29 to 31	91,158 19
San Francisco, from Aug. 1 to 3	54,558 82
Total	$3,659,664 52

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

The new regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue concerning bonded warehouse transportation and exportation of goods in bond, allowance for leakage and accounts of bonded goods, were issued to-day. Under them all existing warehouses must be reëstablished, otherwise they will be discontinued. With regard to the mode of establishing bonded warehouses, it is requisite that the owner or occupant will make application to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and setting forth the purpose for which the warehouse is proposed to be used—whether for storing his own merchandise, or for general storage of merchandise in bond.

The application will also state the class of articles for the storage of which the warehouse is to be used. This application should be accompanied by a sketch or diagram showing the relative position of the warehouse to the distillery, refinery or factory, and other surrounding buildings, and must be accompanied by a certificate properly stamped, signed by the officers of two or more insurance companies that the premises offered are suitable, and may be insured at the usual rates for like property; after which, upon an examination, and inspection of the premises by the Collector, and the execution of the proper bond, a report in writing should be mailed by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with First, the application and diagram; Second, the insurance certificates; Third, a certified copy of the bond, on which the Collector will indorse his certificate of the sufficiency of the penalty, and the responsibility of the obligors, and Fourth, the name of a proper person to act as storekeeper of the warehouse.

The following appears in relation to the general regulations regarding warehouses of both classes:

Class A Warehouses.—A warehouse of this class for the storage of distilled spirits may be a building suitable for that purpose or a secure room in a suitable building; but no dwelling house shall be used for such purpose, and no door, window, or other opening shall be made or permitted in the walls thereof leading to any other room or building used for any other purpose, or into the distillery. Nor shall such warehouses be under the same roof or in the same building with a re-distilling or rectifying establishment, or in premises adjoining thereto. These rules, so far as applicable, will govern warehouses in Class A, used for the storage of mineral oil, tobacco, &c.

Class B Warehouses.—A warehouse of this class must be an entire building, and to be a first-class warehouse according to the classification of fire insurance companies of the city and place, or of the Board of Fire Underwriters where such exist, and when adjoining other buildings, it must be separated therefrom by a brick or stone wall in which no door or other opening shall be permitted. No goods whatever shall be stored in the bonded premises except such as are allowed to be stored under the Internal Revenue laws and regulations.

No general bonded warehouse of class B for the storage of distilled spirits shall be located where their manufacture is carried on in the premises adjoining, nor shall any distiller or any other person engaged in the production or redistillation of spirits be interested in such warehouse otherwise than in storing goods in the same under a warehousing bond. In the Cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, New-Orleans and San Francisco, no general bonded warehouses will be authorized or permitted of less capacity than five thousand barrels, except upon special application based upon reasons which may be deemed satisfactory by the Department. And it is also made requisite that a conspicuous sign must be placed over the front entrance of each, or upon the outer wall, so that it can be plainly seen and read from the street. The regulations also give full and specific directions with reference to the "mode of depositing goods in bonded warehouses class A," and also in regard to their transfer from one warehouse to another in the same district in city districts.

Heretofore transportation bonds only have been required for the transportation of goods in bond to another bonded warehouse; but hereafter in addition to the execution of a bond, it is prescribed that the merchandise shall be consigned in the name of the Collector of the District from whence shipped, to the Collector of the District to which it is destined, and a contract of affreightment must be made with a well-known regularly-established and responsible transportation company, by whose duly authorized agent bills of lading or shipping bills of the merchandise embodying the contract, must be signed and delivered to the Collectors in whose names shipments are made.

By shipping goods under bills of lading in this manner, the custody of the property will be continuously retained by the Government, and thus an additional security will be given, which may justify the extension of the privilege of transporting goods without the payment of tax. Owners of bonded goods, by thus furnishing to the Government the double security of guarantee bond and consignment under bills of lading from one Collector to another, will be allowed to withdraw and transport such goods from any bonded warehouse to another district. The system of transporting goods for exportation is abolished. With regard to the time allowed for transportation in the Atlantic States, the Collectors are informed that thirty days is the maximum allowed, but they are specially enjoined to allow only the time required when less time is needed.

As to the withdrawal of distilled spirits and mineral oil from a warehouse for redistillation, rectification or change of package, the following appears:

The application for the withdrawal of spirits must specify the purpose for which the applicant desires to withdraw them, whether for redistillation, rectification, or change of package, and also what particular brand of spirits as known to the trade he intends to make; the bond given by the applicant must contain the condition that he will return to the same bonded warehouse from which the spirits were removed, the proper number of gallons of the identical spirits withdrawn, and of the particular brand mentioned in the application for removal. The Collector will also require the owner or proprietor of the bonded warehouse in which the spirits were stored, and the Inspector who inspects them on their return, to certify that the spirits returned are the particular brands mentioned in the application for withdrawal, and when such spirits or oil are removed they must be accompanied from the warehouse to the redistilling or rectifying establishment by an officer designated by the Collector for the duty, and it will be the duty of such officer to see the goods safely delivered at such establishment, and to make a report of the fact to the Collector on the same day. The form of the entry in this case will be as follows: The time allowed for the return of the merchandise to the warehouse must in no case exceed fifteen days. When the spirits are ready to be returned they must be marked with the particular brand, and the name of the rectifier, and must also be inspected, marked and branded before leaving the rectifying establishment. They will then be taken by a transfer officer to the warehouse from which they were withdrawn, when they are again to be inspected, marked and branded. Under the head of withdrawal for exportation, the main feature of the revelation is that the transfer from the bonded warehouse to the vessel is put under the charge of the Custom-house officer instead of the Superintendent of Exports. The proof required for the discharge export bonds will be: 1. The declaration of the consignee of the exporter at the foreign port, describing the articles exported, and declaring that the same have been received by him from on board the vessel, specifying the name and nation of the vessel from which they were so received, together with the date of landing and other particulars, as given in form of a declaration.

Second—The certificate of the chief revenue officer or Collector of the foreign port, (appended to the foregoing,) under the hand and seal of that officer, certifying that the merchandise described has been landed, duly entered at the Custom-house at said port, and that the duties imposed thereon by the laws of the country in which the port is situated have been fully paid or secured to be paid.

Third—The certificate of the Consular Agent of the United States residing at such a port certifying to the truth of the statements set forth in the certificate of the consignee, and also that the person signing the foregoing certificate is the chief revenue officer of the port, and that his signature is genuine.

Another important feature is that bonded goods are to be removed from the warehouse to place of shipment, and from railroad depots to warehouse, under the supervision of the transfer officers to be selected by the Collector.

These officers must be Revenue Inspectors under the 5th section. The following is the concluding paragraph:

The regulations issued October 20, 1866, and published by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as series 2, No. 9, are hereby superseded and the foregoing regulations will take effect immediately. But when it is not practicable to obtain the evidence herein required for the cancellation of bonds executed prior to the date of these regulations, such bonds may be canceled upon the presentation of such proof as was required at the time of their execution.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved—HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The regulations contain a large number of forms and detailed directions in regard to the duties of inspectors, storekeepers, transfer officers, and in regard to bonds and sureties to bonds, bills of lading, &c.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Reception at St. Louis—Carl Schurz's Speech of Welcome.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The following paragraphs are extracted from Gen. CARL SCHURZ's speech of welcome last night to Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN:

"But in you, Sir, the people see more than merely a man who can wield a sword, ride down hostile battalions, and handle an army on the rough edges of battle. In you the people honor the glorious model of the American soldier. [Cheers.] The soldier who is no mere unthinking machine in the hands of a superior will, but who knows what he is fighting for, and whose brave soul will never rest until the victory of his arms has received its true value in the assured triumph of a great cause. [Great applause.]

In you they honor the man whose eagle eye not only never failed to seize the decisive moment on the field of battle, but seized with equal certainty the decisive points of the great problem of our day, not only as the bold rider of Winchester and the hero of the Shenandoah Valley and the Five Forks, but as the hero of the Fifth Military District. [Enthusiastic cheering.

Gen. SHERIDAN, we welcome you as an honest man. [Loud applause.] Sir, you have achieved a triumph not inferior to your exploits as a soldier. [Cheers.] You have not only shown to the enemies of the country the invincibility of your arms, but the very men who hate you you have forced to respect and esteem you in spite of themselves. [Applause.]

Even now voices are coming up from the South—voices of men who abhor the authority you exercised—voices which say 'we detest the law which placed him over us, but SHERIDAN is a man.' [Cheers.]

Dark as the horizon may appear, the day is not very far when the struggle we are now passing through will lie behind us in the records of history—the day when the whole American nation, North and South, willingly recognizing the beneficent results of this great revolution, will be again united in hand and heart, when the Republic will throw her broad shield over the civil and political rights of all her citizens. [Loud cheers.]

Whatever Louisiana and Texas may say, blessed be the day which gives us the secure reign of hearty loyalty and impartial justice; and blessed be SHERIDAN, who so bravely broke the ground—[enthusiastic cheers]—and the people of all the States will joyfully repeat what they already say, 'As the gleam of SHERIDAN's steel showed us the road to victory, so the gleam of SHERIDAN's mind showed us the road to peace, as the champion of peace through justice—as the representation of the popular thought.' [Loud cheers.]

Gen. SHERIDAN, we welcome you." [Renewed cheers.]

His Administration of Affairs in the Fifth Military District—An Ultra Radical View.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Sept. 5.

As the connection of Gen. SHERIDAN with this Military District is now brought to a close, we deem it appropriate to give a cursory review of his civil administration, especially in Louisiana. This is the more important at this time, because some of the recent acts of this distinguished officer have been so misrepresented by newspaper correspondents as to produce quite an erroneous impression at the North. We see by the Northern Republican journals that Gen. SHERIDAN is regarded throughout that section of the country as having taken an advanced position in the promotion of Republican principles, and that his removal is looked upon as an insult to the Republican Party. He is considered to have done efficient service in this district to the cause of reconstruction on the Congressional plan, especially by the prompt removal of disloyal officials, and the appointment of able and patriotic men in their stead. Now it is not our intention to detract, in the least, from the glory which encircles the brow of the hero of the Shenandoah. We desire to recognize and acknowledge all his eminent services, and to pay the tribute due to his eminent qualities. We regret that among the latter we cannot place statesmanship. Indeed it is very seldom that two gifts so rare and so brilliant as military genius and statesmanlike insight are bestowed on the one individual. Nor does Gen. SHERIDAN himself lay claim to any such exceptional distinction. On the contrary, he unostentatiously proclaims himself simply a soldier, and makes no secret of the small estimation in which he holds those qualities which nature has denied him. He frankly announced on first assuming command of this district, his utter contempt for politics and politicians; an unfortunate prejudice in one destined to exercise political powers so extensive as those conferred by the military reconstruction laws. That this prejudice has had a paralyzing tendency which greatly diminished his usefulness and retarded, instead of advancing, the cause intrusted to his case, we are about to show. In doing so it will be necessary to revert to the painful subject of the massacre of July, 1866, a spectre which will not rest in peace, but, like the ghosts of unburied and unavenged victims of feudal barbarity in times gone by, will walk the earth and disturb the supine repose of those charged with the task of bringing murderers to justice. But the delinquency of Gen. SHERIDAN in this matter dates further back, and reflects on his efficiency in a military capacity. Had he pursued the dictates of the commonest prudence, there would have been no massacre to punish. Those engaged in it were sensitive to the slightest indication of will on the part of the military authorities. Under the stringent rule of BUTLER they had learned to respect and to fear the power of Government; and it was not until assured of impunity that they ventured on their high-handed violation of law and order. They felt safe from the danger of interruption before they rushed on their prey. And yet their victims, the members of the convention, had been positively assured by Gen. SHERIDAN that they might meet in safety, as the peace would infallibly be preserved. Nevertheless, a few days before that fixed on for the meeting of the convention, in spite of warnings of impending danger from both rebels and Radicals, in spite of the "bitter and inflammatory articles" directed against the convention, which he admits having read in the daily papers, Gen. SHERIDAN went to Texas, leaving the responsibility of the situation on an amiable but irresolute subordinate—a gentleman eminently qualified to adorn the most cultivated society, but utterly unfit to cope with the artful and audacious leaders of that murderous conspiracy. It is but justice to Gen. SHERIDAN to admit that he evidently had no comprehension either of the importance of the proposed meeting of the convention or of the strength of the rebel opposition to it, his contempt for politics and politicians leading him to ignore the one and the other.

In his dispatch to Gen. GRANT, dated Aug. 2, 1866, Gen. SHERIDAN, in speaking of "the affair of the 30th in this city, uses the following never to-be-too-often-repeated words: "It was an absolute massacre by the Police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and Police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated." On the 1st of the following December, four months after the massacre in his testimony before the Select Committee, referring to this dispatch, he said: "I have no reason to change the statement I made there." And yet he, having the power, as he admits in his testimony, "to supersede the civil authorities of the city," left the men whom he brands as "murderers" in undisturbed possession of the power they had so brutally abused. Furthermore, when a number of respectable citizens, (some of whom he has since thought fit to appoint to office,) having drawn up an affidavit against certain of the murderers, to be presented before the United States Commissioner, applied to Gen. SHERIDAN for protection in the performance of this duty, (undertaken at the risk of their lives,) he drove them from his presence with contumelious language.

The third section of the Reconstruction Act, passed on the 2d of March last, provides "That it shall be the duty of each officer, assigned as aforesaid, * * to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end, * * * when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose," &c. How this provision of the Reconstruction Act has been carried out appears from the fact that not one man concerned in the deeds which Gen. SHERIDAN characterizes as a "massacre" has ever been brought to trial.

When at length the changes so highly eulogized were made, they were tardy, bungling and incomplete; a partial performance of a pressing duty nearly a year behind time. Mayor MONROE was displaced, but his successor was hampered for some months with the old police and the same chief who had led them on the ever-memorable 30th of July. The successor of Judge ABELL was likewise placed in office with his hands tied, his executive officers, prosecuting attorney, clerk and sheriff, being the same whose action was notorious a year ago; under whose influence any attempt to get an impartial jury to try their friends and accomplices would be a farce.

The removal of Gov. WELLS, though it has resulted in giving the State an executive officer of irreproachable character for devotion to the Government, was quite uncalled for; as that wily official, after his numerous tergiversations, had got himself so cornered that he could do no more mischief, but, on the contrary, was bound to act in the interests of the Government. It must be admitted that all the officials selected by Gen. SHERIDAN are men of unquestioned loyalty; and that if he had made more changes, and made them in season, he would have benefitted the cause of good government. As it was, however, the city has been plunged into a condition of financial trouble unexampled even during the war, owing to the dishonesty of the city officials left in power many weeks after their fraudulent transactions in regard to the city funds had been exposed.

A spirit of candor compels us to keep in mind, in censuring the tardiness with which these necessary changes were made, that Gen. SHERIDAN had undertaken to perform the difficult feat of conducting political affairs without the aid of politicians, forgetting that while he was searching for inexperienced and unsophisticated men, positions of high trust and responsibility were actually filled by artful politicians who were using their influence to retard the reconstruction of the State in the spirit contemplated by Congress.

To sum up, Gen. SHERIDAN, after two years of authority and five months of absolute control in this district, leaves the city of New-Orleans, the chief point of interest in it, in a deplorable condition, financial, political and sanitary; its treasury robbed by rebel officials under his very nose; the cause of Republicanism no more advanced among its white citizens than it was two years ago, and an epidemic raging which the experience of the last five years seems at least to teach us might have been avoided by care and cleanliness.

In conclusion, we repeat that none appreciates more sincerely than we the services which Gen. SHERIDAN has rendered to his country. His glory is the common property of all Americans, and his deeds will shine in song and story while history or music lives. Nor can we forget that it is in a great measure owing to his brilliant exploits that the war was brought to so sudden a close, for which we owe him a tribute of gratitude as profound as the benefit conferred was great. Nevertheless, it is as a soldier, and not as a statesman, that Gen. SHERIDAN's name will illustrate the page of American history, and we trust that his career in the civil administration of this district will furnish another lesson to the American people not to regard services purely military as indicating ability for high civil or political positions.

The Maine Election.

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Four Democratic Representatives have been elected from Waldo County—a gain from last year. The Republican majority is reduced thirteen hundred.

The Montana Election.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

KAVANAUGH (Dem.) is elected to Congress by about fifteen hundred majority.

The Legislature is almost unanimously Democratic.

Quarantine at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Board of Health has reconsidered its resolution in regard to quarantine, and it will be established below the city to-morrow. No boats will be allowed to pass until examined by the Health Officer.

The weather is cloudy and very cool. Thermometer 68.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Johnson's Object—Mode of Operation—Developments of the Ohio Campaign—Grant's Position—The Army Safe.

THE BENCHES, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1867.

In my letter on the effect of STANBERY's opinion of the Reconstruction Act I stated that the object of Mr. JOHNSON was to obstruct the reconstruction of the rebel States. That is the object now in the removal of STANTON, SHERIDAN and SICKLES, with perhaps others hereafter. At first thought one asks why should he want to obstruct reconstruction? And what possible success can he hope for by such means? Two facts will let us into the theory and hopes of Mr. JOHNSON: First, the President has, I think, always desired to reinstate the Democratic Party. He is a Democrat by nature as well as education. Born and reared in a part of the country where there is the largest portion of ignorance and the least portion of gentlemen, he is incapable of comprehending that a great nation must be governed by statesmen and gentlemen. He, no doubt, has chafed constantly under the guidance of Mr. SEWARD, who, in history, will come near being put in the class of statesmen and scholars.

2. Mr. JOHNSON feels, like a friend at the bed of a sick man, that *while there is life there is hope*. He knows there is but little hope of accomplishing his wish, but there is yet some life, and, therefore, some hope. His idea seems to be that if the ten Confederate States can be kept out till after the Presidential election there may possibly be such a revival of the Democratic Party as to hereafter prevent the execution of the Reconstruction Act and in time repeal it. The chance is small, but it is within the limits of possibility. Hence, we see all over the country the plain, palpable signs of the new plan of campaign in full activity. HILL, HERSCHEL JOHNSON, WADE HAMPTON and all that class are trying their utmost to prevent the people of the South from accepting reconstruction until after the Presidential election. In the North the Democratic Party is taking the same course. The campaign in Ohio is a type of what will be seen in all the Northern States. VALLANDIGHAM, GEORGE PENDLETON, ALLEN THURMAN—the leaders of the Peace Democracy—are in the field, asking that by-gones may be forgotten, the Democratic Party restored; that the South is under a military despotism, the country heavily taxed, and that if we will only let the great and wise statesmen of the Democracy come into power they will forthwith issue fourteen hundred millions of greenbacks to relieve the people, restore the integrity of Congress, (which they call a "*fragment*,") and take away the military despotism which now oppresses their dearly beloved rebel friends! I need not say how utterly hopeless of success such a plan is; but it is sufficient to illustrate the desperate struggle of the Democratic Party to regain power. Nor is it, taking the whole country together, so aimless and hopeless as it seems. The President well knows what a strong and immense combination may be made of the dessatisfied political elements of the country. Make an estimate of them and you will be surprised: 1. The whole rebel element. 2. The whole Copperhead element, calling itself Democracy. 3. The President with his patronage. 4. Speculators and debtors, who want to sell stocks at double price and pay debts at half price. This makes so great and formidable a body that the Democratic newspapers say the majority of the people are with them. This I shall show is far from the fact. But it is enough to know how near a revolution we may be if these dissatisfied elements once get fired with the near prospect of power. Hence the situation of the country is in some aspects really dangerous. There are two facts, however, which give us safety for the present and time for the future. The first is the negro vote in the South, which is true to the nation, and is sufficient to prevent the rebel element from doing any mischief. The second is the army. The army is true to the country, and cannot be made an instrument in the hands of a President or a faction to overturn the laws of the country. In this STANTON did a great and good work. When the war closed, STANTON, GRANT, and the Chairmen of the Military Committees, went to work to reorganize the army. They acted in perfect concert, and did a glorious work. So far as there was any danger of the President using the army in opposition to Congress, STANTON and GRANT saved the country. I said, some time since in the TIMES, that GRANT was thoroughly loyal, and in a fair sense Republican. The intriguers (Democratic and Conservative) who thought they could use GRANT for their selfish purposes, have found out their mistake, and, if they live much longer, will live to regret their blunder.

But what will JOHNSON do? and what will be done with him? Mr. JOHNSON has method in his madness; and it is very probable that, when the October election is over, he will use the immediate period before the session of Congress to take the back track and promise amendment, in hopes of escaping impeachment. That the sentiment of the country is now in favor of impeachment there can be little doubt; but I have always wished to avoid it, because I did not wish to see such a case on the constitutional records of my country. But, on the other hand, an able Jugde said to me he thought that the fact that we could and did impeach and depose a President, without revolution, would demonstrate the strength of our institutions, and raise the character of the country. However this might be, Mr. JOHNSON will hardly escape impeachment, except by the most unmistakable pledges of reformation. I hope he may satisfy Congress and escape, for I do not like to encounter the shock which the country will undoubtedly feel. Mr. JOHNSON's great blunder was pointed out in GRANT's letter on the removal of SHERIDAN—that he was opposing the will of the people. No man, however able or popular, has done this successfully. It is true that the President is unfortunately surrounded by those who tell him that a majority of the whole country is with him—Democrats and Conservatives. He may believe this; but how could he believe that after the election of 1866? Who ever saw a Congress elected more fairly and directly by the votes of the people? And who ever saw such a Congress before, with the overwhelming majority of three to one? Each succeeding election will sweep away more and more of these delusions. The American people are generous and forgiving; and if Mr. JOHNSON would even now show a fair disposition to follow the public will, they will even now let him linger out the remnant of his political life without further disgrace.

In reviewing our situation I find nothing that is really dangerous, but much that is critical and difficult. In regard to that part of it which springs from the rebel and Copperhead elements, I think it is the clear result of JOHNSON's conduct, with the injudicious lenity of Congress. I thought the conquest of the rebellion should have been made complete. The trial and punishment of the leading conspirators, the exile of the leading men of the South, the formation of State Governments solely on loyal votes, with all the legal corollories of a state of conquest, were what I thought necessary to a speedy termination of the rebellion; but this was not done. I acknowledged myself defeated in the events of 1865. The President usurped the powers of Congress by instituting State Governments—issued thousand of pardons; Congress for some time appeared to acquiesce in these illegal and fictitious arrangements, and it has taken two years of time, discussion and irritation to arrive at the point where we ought to have been in May, 1865. But we have got to it at last, and I think there is scarcely a clear-headed man in the country who will not admit that it would have been cheaper and wiser to have taken rebels, Copperheads and JOHNSON with the strong hand in 1865, than to have waited all this time and excited anew the passions of the people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Official Correspondence Between the United States and Great Britain.

The Rochester *Express* publishes from "advance copies" a portion of the correspondence between the State Department, Minister ADAMS, Lord STANLEY, and Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, on the subject of the claims of the citizens of the United States for certain vessels and property destroyed by Confederate privateers during the war. The correspondence on this subject was reopened in August, 1866, when a summary of the claims of our citizens, embraced in about forty closely-printed pages of folio-post, was forwarded to Mr. ADAMS for presentation to Lord STANLEY. In the letter of instructions accompanying this document, Mr. SEWARD says: "It is the President's desire that you now call the attention of Lord STANLEY to the claims, in a respectful but earnest manner, and inform him that, in the President's judgment, a settlement of them has become urgently necessary to a reëstablishment of entirely friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. This Government, while it insists upon these particular claims, is neither desirous nor willing to assume an attitude unkind or unconciliatory toward Great Britain. If on her part there are claims, either of a commercial character, or of boundary, or of commercial or judicial regulation, which Her Majesty's Government esteem important to bring under examination at the present time, the United States would, in such cases, be not unwilling to take them into consideration in connection with the claims which are now presented on their part, and with a view to remove, at one time, and by one comprehensive settlement, all existing causes of misunderstanding."

SECRETARY SEWARD TO LORD STANLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1867.

SIR: A copy of a dispatch written by Lord STANLEY on the 30th of November last has been submitted to me by Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary here, Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE. It contains a review of my dispatch No. 1,835 concerning so-called *Alabama* claims.

You will please lay before Lord STANLEY this reply:

The President appreciates the consideration and courtesy manifested by Her Majesty's Government. I shall be content, on this occasion, with defending such of my former statements as Lord STANLEY has disallowed. I think it unnecessary to disclaim a purpose of impugning the motives of the late or of the present Ministry. Governments, like individuals, necessarily take their measures with reference to facts and circumstances as they at the time appear. The aspect often changes with further developments of events. It is with ascertained facts, and not intentions, that we are concerned; and it is of Great Britain as a State, and not of any Minister or Ministry, that we complain.

Lord STANLEY justly reminds me that the *Sumter* was of American, not of British origin, and that she began her career by escaping from New-Orleans, and not from a British port. I think, however, that the correction does not substantially affect the case. The *Sumter*, belonging to loyal owners, was employed in trade between New-York and New-Orleans. Insurgents seized and armed her there, and sent her out through the blockade. She captured several United States merchant vessels, and sent them into Cienfuegos. On the 30th of July, 1861, she entered the British port of Trinidad, in the West Indies, ostentatiously displaying an insurgent flag, which had not then, nor has it ever since, been recognized as a national ensign, either by the United States or by Great Britain, or by any other State. Being challenged, she presented a pretended commission, signed, not by the President of the United States, but by JEFFERSON DAVIS, an insurgent chief. The Governor of Trinidad exhibited the British standard as a compliment to the insurgent visitor. The *Sumter* was entertained there six days, and supplied with coal. After renewed depredations, she took shelter, on the 19th of January, 1862, in the British port of Gibraltar, in Continental Europe. Being effectually locked in there for months by United States cruisers, she was, against the protest of this Government, allowed to be sold to British buyers for the account and benefit of the insurgents. She then hoisted the British flag, and under it was received at Liverpool, within the British realm.

It is, indeed, true, as Lord STANLEY has observed, that the *Alabama*, when she left England, was wholly unarmed, and not fully equipped as a war vessel. It is also true that she received an armament, a farther equipment, a commander, and a crew in Angra Bay, Azores—a possession of the Crown of Portugal—where the British Government had no jurisdiction, and could exercise no lawful control, even if they had an opportunity. But, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that, not only was the vessel built at Liverpool, but the armament and the supplemental equipment were built and provided there also, simultaneously and by the same British hands, and also that the commander and crew were gathered and organized at the same time and the same place; the whole vessel, armament, equipment, commander and crew were adapted, each part to the other, and all were prepared for one complete combination. The parts were fraudulently separated in Liverpool, to be put together elsewhere, and they were fraudulently conveyed thence to Angra Bay and there put fraudulently together by Her Majesty's subjects, not less in violation of British than of Portuguese obligations to the United States. The offenders were never brought to justice by Her Majesty's Government, nor condemned by the Government to the Queen of Portugal. The *Alabama*, from the laying of her timbers in Liverpool until her destruction by the *Kearsarge*, off Cherbourg, never once entered any port or waters of the United States. Whatever pretended commission she ever had as a ship-of-war must have been acquired either in Great Britain or some other foreign country at peace with the United States or on the high seas. Nevertheless, the *Alabama* was received, protected, entertained, and supplied in her devastating career in the British ports of Capetown and Singapore in the East, and when she was finally sunk in the British channel, her Commander and crew were, with fraudulent connivance, rescued by British subjects and ostentatiously entertained and caressed as meritorious but unfortunate heroes at Southampton. With these explanations I leave the affair of the *Alabama* where it was placed in the representation of Mr. ADAMS.

Lord STANLEY says that the *Florida*, under the original name of *Oreto*, left England unarmed and unequipped. It must not be forgotten, however, that while building she was denounced to Her Majesty's Government by Mr. ADAMS. Lord STANLEY also says that the *Shenandoah* left England unobserved, and therefore unquestioned, and, for anything that had transpired on a legitimate voyage, and that she was only armed, equipped and manned as a war vessel off Funchal, within Portuguese dominion. I am sure that it must be unnecessary to refer here to the fact that the building of the *Florida*, the *Georgia*, and the *Shenandoah* in British ports, and the arming and equipment of them outside of British jurisdiction, were fraudulent in the same manner that has been specially described in regard to the *Alabama*. The *Shenandoah* was received, protected and supplied, in defiance of our protest, at Melbourne, in Australia. She proceeded thence to the Arctic seas, where she destroyed twenty-nine United States merchant vessels, and finally, after the end of the rebel hostilities here, she returned to Liverpool, the place from which she had first gone forth, and only there surrendered herself to Her Majesty's Government as to an ally or superior.

Lord STANLEY excuses Her Majesty's Government, in part upon the ground that sufficient evidence or notice was not presented by the United States, in part upon the ground of accidental hindrances or embarrassments, while in one place he seems to imply that the only devastating vessels of which we complain are the *Sumter*, the *Alabama*, the *Florida* and the *Shenandoah*. In regard to the first excuse, I have to say that British complaints of lack of vigor on our part would, under any circumstances, be unreasonable. International as well as municipal laws depend for their execution in Great Britain upon Her Majesty's Government, and not upon our own. Again, I think that Lord STANLEY will find, by referring to unpublished records in the Foreign Office, what certainly appears in our confidential archives, that at the time when the fraudulent building, arming and equipping of these vessels were going on in England, we were required, out of tenderness to British sensibilities and with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, to relax rather than increase our vigilance, then called by the repulsive name of espionage.

In relation to the second excuse, I think that the alleged hindrances and embarrassments were nothing else than the skillful machinations of the offending parties themselves. In enumerating certain vessels in my former communication, I wrote of them not as all the vessels complained of, but by way of describing the class of which we complained. There were many others. The *Nashville*, stolen from loyal owners at Charleston, after having evaded the blockade, and after having captured the *Harvey Birch*, arrived at Southampton on the 20th of November, 1861. She was entertained there until Feb. 2, 1862, and then left the harbor, protected from the United States cruiser *Tuscarora* by Her Majesty's war-frigate *Shannon*. She was afterwards hospitably entertained at the British ports of Bermuda and Nassau, in the West Indies. The *Alabama* improved her own crafty experience. Having in one of her cruises captured the United States merchant ship *Conrad*, near the Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st of June, 1863, she commissioned the *Conrad* as a "Confederate" pirate on the high seas, under the name of the *Tuscaloosa*. In like manner, the *Florida* captured the merchant ship *Clarence* upon the ocean, and commissioned her, and gave her an armament, force and equipment of a twelve-pound howitzer, twenty men and two officers. Afterward the *Florida* transferred the same authority, armament and equipment to the *Tacony* on the high seas, which vessel captured, bonded and destroyed ten United States merchant vessels off the Atlantic coast.

Having recalled these facts, I must now beg leave to reaffirm as substantially correct my former statement, the statement to which Lord STANLEY has excepted, namely, the *Sumter*, the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Shenandoah*, and other ships of war, were built, armed, equipped and fitted out in British ports, and dispatched therefrom by or through the agency of British subjects, and were harbored, sheltered, provided and furnished, as occasion required, during their devastating career, in ports of the Realm or in ports of the British Colonies in nearly all parts of the globe.

Lord STANLEY excuses the reception of the vessels complained of in British ports subsequently to their fundamental escapes and armament, on the ground that when the vessels appeared in those ports they did so in the character of properly commissioned cruisers of the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, and that they received no more shelter, provisions, or facilities than was due to them in that character. This position is taken by his Lordship in full view of the facts, that with the exception of the *Sumter* and the *Florida*, none of the vessels named were ever found in any place where a lawful belligerent commission could either be conferred or received. It would appear, therefore, that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, a British vessel, in order to acquire a belligerent character against the United States, had only to leave the British port where she was built clandestinely, and to be fraudulently armed, equipped and manned anywhere in Great Britain or in any foreign country or on the high seas, and in some foreign country or upon the high seas to set up and assume the title and privileges of a belligerent, without even entering the so-called Confederacy or ever coming within any port of the United States. I must confess that if a lawful belligerent character can be acquired in such a manner, then I am unable to determine by what different course of proceeding a vessel can become a pirate and an enemy to the peace of nations.

The Secretary here replies to Lord STANLEY's citation of certain utterances of the Courts, that civil war existed in the United States, as a defence for the Queen's neutrality proclamation, and says:

"But I must insist, first, that neither of the judicial utterances referred to asserts or admits that the President's blockade proclamation expressly declared or recognized the existence of civil war, and, in the second place, that both of these judicial utterances unmistakably imply the contrary. * * * The Queen's proclamation of neutrality had appeared before either Court pronounced its opinion, and before either cause of action arose. British subjects were claimants in some, and other foreigners were claimants in others, of these litigations. Among the facts of which the Supreme Court took notice, and which they set forth as the grounds of their opinion, is the following: "As soon as the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, and the organization of a Government of the seceding States assuming to act as belligerents, could become known in Europe, to-wit: on the 13th of May, 1861, the Queen of England issued her proclamation of neutrality, recognizing hostilities as existing between the Governments of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. This was immediately followed by similar declarations or silent acquiescence by other nations."

The issue between the United States and Great Britain, which is the subject of the present correspondence, is not upon the question whether a civil war has recently existed in the United States, nor is the issue upon that other question, namely, whether such a civil war was actually existing at the date of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. Certainly there is a stage when a civil commotion, although attended by armed force, is nevertheless in fact only a local insurrection, as it is also true that local insurrections often transcend municipal bounds, and become civil wars. It is always important, and generally difficult and perplexing, to recognize and definitely determine the transition stage with absolute precision. The disturbance often suffers a confusion of advantages if recognition is prematurely made. The insurrectionary party may suffer a serious loss if it be too long and unjustly withheld. Strangers who may be dealing with one or the other may be injuriously affected in either case. Now, what is alleged on the part of the United States is, that the Queen's proclamation, which, by conceding belligerent privileges to the insurgents, invested them up to the position of insurrectionary forces with an equality with the nation which they were attempting to overthrow, was premature, because it was unnecessary, and that it was in its operation unfriendly because it was premature.

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The President earnestly desired Her Majesty's Government not to intervene in any unfriendly way in the domestic concerns of this country. He distinctly stated further that he would take care in every case in regard to which peculiar injuries which foreigners might suffer as light as possible, and fully to indemnify them. In answer to this latter communication, Her Majesty's Government, on the 8th of April, 1861, said that the matter seemed not yet ripe for decision, one way or the other, and this was all that at that moment they could say. They added, however, a statement that English opinion seemed to be tending to the theory that a peaceful separation of the American Union might work beneficially for both groups of States, and might not injuriously affect the rest of the world. It was then made known that the subject was to be debated on that very day in the House of Commons, and that six days thereafter a motion for absolute recognition of the pretended Confederacy, otherwise called there a new nation, would be pressed in Parliament. When these facts became known to this Government care was taken to reply that the answer of the foreign Secretary of State was by no means satisfactory. Her Majesty's Government was therefore advised that they were at liberty to choose whether they would retain the friendship of the United States by refusing all aid and comfort to their domestic enemies, or whether her Majesty's Government would take the precarious benefits of a different course. It was not long left in doubt in European circles which alternative Great Britain would elect. Her Majesty's principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs having invited a conference on the 2d of May, announced to the United States Minister in London, Mr. DALLAS, that three representatives of the so-called Southern Confederacy were then in that capital, and that he, Lord RUSSELL, was willing to see them unofficially. He then made the important announcement that there already existed an understanding between Her Majesty's Government and that of France, which would lead both to take the same course as to recognition, whatever that course might be. The United States Minister, of course unprepared with instructions to meet these revelations, replied that his appointed successor, Mr. ADAMS, was then on his voyage, and might be expected within ten or fifteen days. The Secretary acquiesced in the expediency of waiting for the coming of the new Minister. The proposed movement in Parliament for recognition was, at the instance of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, postponed.

When the President received an account of the last mentioned interview, he then was unable, as the United States are yet unable, to perceive how it was thought by Her Majesty's Government entirely considerate in regard to the United States, to consult and agree with France upon a question vital to the United States, without affording them a hearing. Moreover, the United States were then unable, as they are yet unable, to perceive how it is justly considered by Her Majesty's Government any more lawful, just or friendly to entertain traitors against the United States, with a view to business negotiations with them, unofficially and privately, than it is to entertain and negotiate with them officially and publicly. Be this as it may, Earl RUSSELL's explanation revealed to the United States the fact, that even thus early, before any effective military advantage had been gained by the insurgents, and even before any meditated blow had been given by this Government in its own defence, the British Parliament and people were entertaining privately, and not unkindly, debates with the insurgents and with a foreign power which involved nothing less than a direct and speedy sanction of the rebellion in the United States, and a dissolution of the American Union. They are yet unwilling to believe that Great Britain would take such a course with unconcealed precipitancy. Mr. ADAMS, the new Minister, in the meantime, had been charged with the duty of counteracting the appeals of the disunionists, and was prepared to answer every argument which they could offer in advance, either on the score of British interest, or under the pretext of zeal for the freedom of trade, or for the freedom of men. The insurgent emissaries reached London on the 30th of April. The President's blockade proclamation, which was issued on the 13th of April, reached London on the 3d of May. On the 4th of May, only two days after the conference of Mr. DALLAS with Lord RUSSELL, the insurgent emissaries with an unofficial interview. He patiently, it is true, for us to say confidingly, heard them disclaim Slavery as a principal cause of the incipient rebellion, while they alleged that its real cause was the high prices which the so-called South was obliged to pay for manufactured goods, by way of protecting so-called Northern manufacturers. They favored him with glowing statements of the South, and its exports valued by millions. He answered that, when the question of recognition should come to be formally discussed, inquiry must be made on two points—First, whether the body seeking recognition could maintain its position as an independent State; and secondly, in what manner it was proposed to maintain relations with foreign States. After reviewing this conversation, is it to be wondered at that the traitors, when retiring from this interview, assured his Lordship that they would rest in London in the hope that a recognition (of the sovereignty) of the Southern Confederacy would not long be delayed. Two days later, namely, on the 6th of May, the principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs announced in Parliament that the Ministry had consulted the law officers of the Crown—the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, and the Queen's Advocate—and Her Majesty's Government had come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to the principles which seemed to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. The Queen's proclamation, which went half the way toward recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, was issued at London on the 15th of May, in the morning. Mr. ADAMS arrived there in the evening. He was officially received on the 16th. This is the history of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. What I wrote concerning it in the dispatch which Lord STANLEY has received is as follows:

"While as yet the civil war was undeveloped and the insurgents were without any organized military forces or treasury, long before they pretended to have a flag or put an armed ship or even a merchant vessel upon the sea, Her Majesty's Government, acting precipitately as we have always insisted, proclaimed the insurgents a belligerent power, and conceded to them the advantages and privileges of that character, and thus raised them, in regard to the prosecution of an unlawful armed insurrection to an equality with the United States. The United States remain of the opinion that the proclamation has not been justified on any ground of either necessity or moral right, that, therefore, it was an act of wrongful intervention, a departure from the obligations of existing treaties and without sanction of the law of nations."

The defence which Lord STANLEY rests upon the decisions of our Courts, is again reviewed, and Mr. SEWARD says:

"The recitals from the Courts sustain the historical view of the case which I have presented. Before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality the disturbance in the United States was merely a local insurrection. It wanted the name of war to enable it to be a civil waged to live, endowed as such with maritime and other belligerent rights. Without that authorized name it might die, and was expected not to live and be a flagrant civil war, but to perish a mere insurrection."

It was, therefore, not without lawful and wise design that the President declined to confer upon the insurrection the pregnant baptismal name of civil war, to the prejudice of the nation whose destiny was in his hands. What the President thus wisely and humanely declined to do, the Queen of Great Britain too promptly performed. She baptised the slave insurrection within the United States a civil war; and thus, so far as the British nation and its influence could go, gave it a name to live and flourish and triumph over the American Union. By this proceeding the Queen of Great Britain intervened in the purely domestic and internal affairs of the United States, and derogated from the authority of their Government. Reference to the events of the time will show that she misunderstood entirely the actual situation.

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I pass, without comment, Lord RUSSELL's justification of the Queen's proclamation, by assimilating the situation here in 1831 to that of the Greeks rising against their Turkish oppressors in 1826. It could hardly be expected that this Government would be convinced by an argument that assimilates them to the Ottoman Power in its decline, and the slaveholding insurgents to the Christian descendants of hero o Greece, in their reascent to civilization. Lord STANLEY thinks that the Queen's proclamation could have no tendency to encourage and create into a civil war, a political convulsion which otherwise would have remained a mere local insurrection. If it were true that an insurrection acquires no new powers, faculties and attributes, when it receives from its own or a foreign Government the baptismal name of civil war, the point which Lord STANLEY raises might require grave consideration. Such, however, is not generally the case; and certainly it was not the case in the late contest here. Provisions and treasures, arms, ordnance and munitions of war, and even ships of war, began to pour forth from the British shores in support of the insurgent cause, as soon as the Queen's recognition of it as a belligerent was proclaimed; and they constantly increased, until it was finally suppressed by the vigor and energy of this Government. The commercial losses of the United States, which are the immediate subject of the present correspondence, are only a small part of the damage which this country has sustained at the hands of British abettors of the insurgents. But will Lord STANLEY please to refer to the table in which these special losses are presented, showing ninety-five merchant vessels, with ten millions of property destroyed by the cruisers, which practically were sent forth from the British shores, and say whether he believes it possible that such destructive proceedings could have occurred, if Great Britain had not conceded belligerent rights to the insurgents? Nor is it to be overlooked, that foreign moral sanction and sympathy are of more value to a local insurrection than even fleets and armies.

Lord STANLEY presents the considerations which induced the issue of the Queen's Proclamation. He says that Her Majesty's Government had to provide at a distance for the loss and interests of British subjects in or near the seat of war. But who required British subjects to be there? Who required them to remain in a place of danger? They permitted in remaining there, had they not all the protection that citizens of the United States enjoyed? Were they entitled to more? Moreover, does the jurisdiction of Great Britain extend into our country to protect its citizens sojourning here from accidents and casualties to which our own citizens are equally exposed? Lord STANLEY continues. Her Majesty's Government had to consider the rapidity with which events were succeeding one another on this American continent, and the delay which must elapse before intelligence of those events could reach them, and the pressing necessity of definite instructions to the authorities in their colonies and on their naval stations near the scene of conflict. On the contrary, it seems to us that prudence and friendship, had they been deliberately consulted, would have suggested to Her Majesty's Government to wait for the development of events and definitive action of the United States.

The plea that the British Government had but two courses open to them, either to acknowledge the blockade and proclaim neutrality, or refuse acknowledgment and insist on the right to trade with Southern ports, is attacked, and the Secretary asserts that recognition of the blockade did not make necessary a declaration of belligerent rights to the rebels.

I do not deem it necessary to reply at large to the reflections which Lord STANLEY makes upon the conduct of this Government in regard to the proceedings of the so-called Fenians. The Fenian movement neither begins nor ends in the United States; the movers in those proceedings are not native citizens of the United States; but they are natives of Great Britain, though some of them have assumed naturalization in the United States. Their quarrel with Great Britain is not an American, but a British one, as old, I sincerely hope it may not be as lasting, as the Union of the United Kingdom. Their aim is not American, but British revolution. In seeking to make the territory of the United States a base for the organization of a republic in Ireland, and of military and naval operations for its establishment there, they allege that they have followed as an example proceedings of British subjects in regard to our civil war, allowed by Her Majesty's Government. The policy and proceedings of the two countries in regard to these parallel movements have not assimilated. The United States Government has not recognized the Irish republic as a belligerent, and has disarmed its forces when found within its territories and waters.

With regard to the manner in which this protracted controversy shall be brought to an end, we agree entirely with the sentiments expressed by Lord STANLEY. We should even think it better that it be brought to an end which might, perhaps, in some degree disappoint the parties, than that it should continue to alienate the two nations, each of which is powerful enough to injure the other deeply, while their maintenance of conflicting principles in regard to international law would be a calamity to all nations. The United States think it not only easier and more desirable that Great Britain should acknowledge and satisfy the claims for indemnity which we have submitted, than it would be to find an equal and wise arbitrator who would consent to adjudicate them. If, however, Her Majesty's Government, for reasons satisfactory to them, should prefer the remedy of arbitration, the United States would not object. The United States, in that case, would expect to refer the whole controversy just as it is found in the correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, with such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restrictions, conditions or limitations upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side. They cannot consent to waive any question upon the consideration that it involves a point of national honor; and, on the other hand, they will not require that any question of national pride or honor shall be expressly ruled and determined as such. If Her Majesty's Government shall concur in these views, the President will be ready to treat concerning the choice of an umpire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM LORD STANLEY TO MR. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 9, 1867.

SIR: I transmit to you herewith a copy of Mr. SEWARD's reply, which was communicated to me by Mr. ADAMS on the 28th of January, to my dispatch of the 30th of November, on the subject of the *Alabama* claims.

In this reply, as you will perceive, Mr. SEWARD restates and enforces the allegations made on the part of the United States in the previous correspondence on the subject of these claims, and again discusses the character of the vessels in whose depredations on the commerce of the United States the claims originate, the responsibility of the British Government for the equipment and proceedings of those vessels, and, above all, the prohibitions under which the Government of the United States cannot consent to a special and peculiar limitation of arbitration in regard to the *Alabama* claims, such as Her Majesty's Government suggest; but, from his next observation, it might be inferred that the offer, as regards arbitration, made by Her Majesty's Government, in my dispatch of the 9th of March, was understood to have applied only to claims arising out of the proceedings of the *Alabama* to the exclusion of those arising out of the like proceedings of the *Florida*, *Shenandoah* and *Georgia*.

It is important to clear up this point, and you will therefore state to Mr. SEWARD that the offer to go to arbitration was not restricted to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the *Alabama*, but applied equally to those arising out of the like proceedings of the other vessels named. In the words of my dispatch of the 9th of March, the matter at issue between the two Governments, on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration, was "whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens;" the other, or general class of claims, admits of no such narrow restriction. The number of claims in this class on either side may be great, the circumstances of each more or less different, and the points involved in them complicated in their nature and bearing; and on these grounds alone it is obvious that they cannot, like those of the *Alabama* class, be comprised within a single proposition applicable in principle at all, and bringing all within the compass of a single division of an arbitor.

The reply which Mr. SEWARD will return to your communication of this dispatch will, it may be hoped, clear up the obscurity which rests upon the answer received through Mr. ADAMS to my dispatch of the 9th of March.

Her Majesty's Government, you will say, abide by their proposals as set forth in that dispatch. Within the limits set forth in that dispatch they are prepared to go to arbitration in regard to the *Alabama*, and such like claims, on the condition that, simultaneously with the reference of those claims to arbitration, an agreement is entered into between the two Governments for the adjustment of general claims by a mixed commission. I am, &c.,

STANLEY.

The Hon. Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, G. C. B., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: I have now to record Lord STANLEY's dispatch to Sir FREDERICK WRIGHT BRUCE of the 24th of May, concerning the so-called *Alabama* claims, a copy of which paper he placed in my hands during our recent visit at Auburn.

You are authorized to inform his Lordship that I did not understand his previous offer of arbitration to apply alone to the claims arising out of the depredations of the *Alabama*, to the exclusion of those arising out of the depredations of the *Florida*, the *Shenandoah*, the *Georgia* and other vessels of that description; and that, on the contrary, Lord STANLEY's offer of limited arbitration was understood to apply equally to those claims arising out of the depredations of the several vessels last named as to those arising out of the depredations of the *Alabama*.

His Lordship now observes that the British Government is ready to go to arbitration upon the question whether the matters connected with all those vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government and those who acted upon its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, in whole or in part, the losses of the American citizens.

The President considers these terms to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of this Government. But the United States Government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents and subjects, toward the United States in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occurred during the rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims alluded to by Lord STANLEY, the actual proceedings and relations of Her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents and subjects, in regard to the United States and in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose.

Lord STANLEY's plan seems to be to constitute two descriptions of tribunals—one an arbiter to determine the question of the moral responsibility of the British Government in respect of the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, and other vessels of that class; and the other mixed commission to adjudicate the so-called general claims of both sides; and contingent reference to the same or other mixed commission, to ascertain and determine the amount of damages for indemnity to be awarded in the cases examined by the first tribunal in the event of a decision, upon the question of moral responsibility in favor of the United States.

No distinction, as to principle, between the tribunals seems to the United States to be necessary; and in every case the United States agree only to unrestricted arbitration. Convenience may require that the claims should be distributed between two tribunals, both of which, however, in the opinion of the United States, should proceed upon the same principles and be clothed with the same power.

The President will be gratified if this explanation shall conduce to remove any of the difficulties which have heretofore prevented the two Governments from coming to the amicable and friendly understanding and arrangement which is so sincerely desired by both.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c.

LORD STANLEY TO MR. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 24, 1867.

SIR: I abstained in my dispatch, No. 99, of the 2d inst., from making any observations on the communication from Mr. ADAMS, to which that dispatch referred, in the expectation that I might receive from you some further explanation as given by you to Mr. SEWARD, of the views of the American Government on this subject.

Not having heard from you, I must conclude that Mr. SEWARD has not made you acquainted with the nature of his reply, sent through Mr. ADAMS, to your communication to him of my dispatch, No. 54, of the 9th of March. I have nothing, therefore, beyond the brief statement made to me by Mr. ADAMS to guide me in dealing with Mr. SEWARD's reply. In that reply Mr. SEWARD says clearly enough that the Government of the United States cannot consent to a special and peculiar limitation of arbitration in regard to the *Alabama* claims, such as Her Majesty's Government suggest; but, from his next observation, it might be inferred that the offer, as regards arbitration, made by Her Majesty's Government, in my dispatch of the 9th of March, was understood to have applied only to claims arising out of the proceedings of the *Alabama* to the exclusion of those arising out of the like proceedings of the *Florida*, *Shenandoah* and *Georgia*.

It is important to clear up this point, and you will therefore state to Mr. SEWARD that the offer to go to arbitration was not restricted to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the *Alabama*, but applied equally to those arising out of the like proceedings of the other vessels named. In the words of my dispatch of the 9th of March, the matter at issue between the two Governments, on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration, was "whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens;" the other, or general class of claims, admits of no such narrow restriction. The number of claims in this class on either side may be great, the circumstances of each more or less different, and the points involved in them complicated in their nature and bearing; and on these grounds alone it is obvious that they cannot, like those of the *Alabama* class, be comprised within a single proposition applicable in principle at all, and bringing all within the compass of a single division of an arbitor.

The reply which Mr. SEWARD will return to your communication of this dispatch will, it may be hoped, clear up the obscurity which rests upon the answer received through Mr. ADAMS to my dispatch of the 9th of March.

Her Majesty's Government, you will say, abide by their proposals as set forth in that dispatch. Within the limits set forth in that dispatch they are prepared to go to arbitration in regard to the *Alabama*, and such like claims, on the condition that, simultaneously with the reference of those claims to arbitration, an agreement is entered into between the two Governments for the adjustment of general claims by a mixed commission. I am, &c.,

STANLEY.

The Hon. Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, G. C. B., &c.

OUR STREETS.

Letter from the Street Commissioner in Reply to the Citizens' Association.

Following is the reply of Street Commissioner MCLEAN to the queries of the Citizens' Association, with regard to alleged informalities in the Street Department, published in the TIMES of Saturday last:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 237 BROADWAY, Sept. 7, 1867.

Peter Cooper, Esq., President of the Citizens' Association:

SIR: I received your communication of Aug. 20 last, as I was about to leave my office for a brief absence with my family from the City. I announced this fact to you in a courteous note, in which I also stated that I would give your inquiries prompt consideration when I came back. I now avail myself of the first opportunity since my return to give you the desired answers.

I had hoped that this would be agreeable to yourself and your associates, as it is not unusual for public officials, as well as private citizens, to go into the country for a few days during the hot weather, and I thought your letter could be as well answered in the first week of September as in the last week of August.

I regret that you did not consider this course satisfactory, and that you have published your letter without waiting for my reply. To have given me this opportunity to furnish my justification for the particular transactions of which you complain, before seeking publicity, would have enabled the public to gain a fairer judgment of my official action in the premises, and at the same time permitted me to correct the errors of fact and law into which you have inadvertently been led. As an illustration of fact, you

in the filth-surrounded Indian wigwam and the soldiers' tent on Colorado plains."

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Zymotic infections	236	120
Of which Whooping-cough caused	2	8
Of which Typhus and Typhoid fever caused	14	5
Of which Dysentery caused	25	18
Of which Diarrhœa caused	64	12
Of which Cholera (Asiatic) caused	2	—
Of which Cholera infa'm caused	77	51
Constitutional diseases	114	55
Of which the Diathetic diseases caused	8	4
Of which the Tubercular diseases caused	106	51
Local diseases	166	81
Of which diseases of the nervous system	74	29
Of which diseases of the circulatory system	13	6
Of which inflammatory diseases of the respiratory system	39	12
Of which diseases of the digestive system	28	7
Of which diseases of the urinary system	9	3
Developmental diseases	28	29
Of which in children there were	15	15
Of which in old age there were	4	8
Of which in nutrition there were	9	6
Deaths by violence	18	1
Of which by accident and negligence there were	16	—
Of which by homicide there were	1	—
Of which by suicide there were	1	1
Cause not specified or ill-defined	—	1
Mortality for the week	561	263

RECAPITULATION OF AGES, SEXES AND NATIVITIES.

NEW-YORK.		BROOKLYN.	
Men	103	Men	34
Women	67	Women	43
Boys	206	Boys	98
Girls	185	Girls	88
Total	561	Total	263
NATIVITIES.		NATIVITIES.	
Austria	4	British America	1
British America	2	England	3
China	1	Germany	17
England	9	Ireland	30
France	3	Wales	1
Germany	41	West Indies	1
Holland	1	United States	210
Ireland	69		
Italy	3	Total	263
Mexico	1		
Norway	1		
Scotland	3		
Spain	1		
Sweden	2		
Switzerland	2		
United States	418		
Total	561		

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, 19th inst.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Dr. STONE in the chair. There were forty-seven cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law upon the calendar, but owing to the long array of witnesses in each instance, but few of the accused were brought to trial. The licenses of the following-named dealers were revoked: JAMES M. FORD, No. 50 West Houston-street; LOUIS EIGENMENCH, No. 113 Sullivan-street; KARL FUCHS, No. 314 Ninth-street; MICHAEL CAROLEN, No. 135 Avenue D; EDWARD HARLEY, No. 540 Second-avenue; DANIEL CARLE, No. 184 Forsyth-street; OWEN J. DUFFY, No. 42 Prince-street.

In one of the cases presented, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, counsel for the defendant, raised the point that no Police officer, whether in disguise or not, has the right to induce a man to do any wrong simply in order that he may punish him for it.

Mr. ACTON replied warmly in defence of the officers, insisting that they do not tempt these men to do wrong. Learning that the business is surreptitiously carried on at certain places, officers visit them, and endeavor to purchase liquors, and this is the only means the authorities have of getting evidence against the offenders. The Police must be sustained in their laudable efforts to assist in breaking up this illegal traffic in rum.

The principle was not tested, as an informality in the complaint led to its dismissal.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.
Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Pooler vs. Pooler.	101—Same vs. Same.
24—Hallgarten vs. Gibson et al.	104—Redmond vs. Elmer et al.
27—Morse vs. Kerr, &c.	115—Weber vs. Ott et al.
60—Valentine vs. Schultz et al.	127—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
83—Turner et al. vs. Hall.	129—Schnaittachen vs. Lynch, &c.
92—Robins vs. Miller et al.	134—Rose et al vs. McBrair, Jr., et al.
93—Same vs. Same.	138—Smith vs. De Wonda-
100—Kobbe, &c., vs. Rosengarden, &c.	

The call commences at No. 140—Kaufman vs. Bailey et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.	Nos.
92—Coradi vs. Einser.	113—Griffin vs. Ranous.
103—Schraidt vs. Hintz.	114—Polenz vs. Manner.
—Monroe vs. Nesmith.	115—Dale vs. Zittel.
—Walton vs. Freese.	116—Harnett vs. Gilsey.
63—Fleury vs. Brown.	117—Monks vs. Whalen.
—Ebert vs. Coleman.	118—Mooney vs. Garland.
77—Beiser vs. Bovie.	119—Bottsford vs. Searle.
109—Martin vs. Walsh.	120—Meyer vs. Steiner.
110—Donovan vs. Hart.	121—Devlin vs. Oliver.
111—McBanty vs. Hart.	122—Robinson vs. Davis.
112—Ritter vs. McNair.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Judge announced that an Admiralty calendar would be made up for the ensuing October Term, which term would be devoted wholly to Admiralty business, and that the November term would be occupied with jury business.

IN BANKRUPTCY—RIGHT TO APPEAR.

In the matter of William Weyhausen and Philip Freytag.—In this case, which was an application for involuntary bankruptcy, the order to show cause was served on one of the defendants only, and no publication of notice as to the other had been made.

Both defendants, however, appeared by the same attorney, and desired to waive any other notice.

Doubt was raised whether the defendant not served could appear by attorney, or must appear in person.

After hearing counsel the Court held that under the 41st and 42d sections of the act, the appearance by attorney of the defendant not served might be entered.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 10.

By Judge McCunn.

George H. Mercer *vs.* Octave Brayer; order denying motion to open judgment. George Cassard *vs.* Elisha W. Hinman; motion granted. William M. Willis *vs.* Jennie E. Willis; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Edward B. Freeman *vs.* Antoin Schmitz; motion granted. Daniel A. Lambert *vs.* The Coastwise Company; settlement of interrogatories. Israel J. Davis *vs.* Sylvanus Mayo; motion granted. Wm. Fowler *vs.* Charles Huber; order of substitution granted. Peter Fechter *vs.* Jacob Simon; motion to amend and correct order granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The work of obtaining jurors was completed yesterday morning, and the lengthy trial calendar of the Court of General Sessions was proceeded with. In nearly every instance prisoners asked for a further allowance of time, for various reasons, and their requests being granted, it was found that but two cases were entirely ready, and these were passed upon without the aid of a jury, as the accused

PLEADED GUILTY.

Charles Schultz, an aged German, whose countenance is not at all indicative of the wickedness of its owner, was arraigned for stealing a piece of muslin, valued at $10, from the front of a dry goods store in the Bowery on the 12th of January last. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. He has only recently concluded a "term" in the same institution for a like offence, and when released in March next will, in all probability, be sent to Sing Sing upon a charge of burglary in the first degree now pending against him.

A young man named Louis Barrett pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny from the person. The complainant, Henry Vanderschuen, was a roommate with the accused at the time of the theft, and had just retired to bed, when he was awakened by the presence of some one's hand in his vest pocket. He immediately arose, but only in time to see the prisoner flee from the room, and soon afterward he discovered that his watch, valued at $25, and a small sum of money had been stolen. Information was given to the Police concerning the matter, but more than a week elapsed before the arrest of the thief was effected. The Recorder, recollecting that he had seen the prisoner before in Court, sentenced him to the State Prison for three years and six months.

TO BE TRIED.

George Campbell, a Cuban, was arraigned for felonious assault alleged to have been committed upon a man named Philip Durgan on the 22d of June, 1866. The accused was arrested shortly afterward, and being released under bail, fled from the City, and was not seen again until a few days since, when he was rearrested. Recorder HACKETT said he would accept bail in the sum of $2,500 for the prisoner's appearance during the present term, but owing to his inability to furnish the required surety, he was remanded to the Tombs to await his trial.

Two boys named Wm. Benton and John Culbert, of decidedly unprepossessing appearance, were called for trial upon the charge of burglary in the first degree. Counsel for the prisoners said that the complainant had agreed to withdraw the charge, and did not wish to prosecute further, and he would therefore move for his clients' discharge. Recorder Hackett denied the motion, adding, by way of explanation, that such practice on the part of complainants was too common, and that for his part he was determined to see that in all cases that might come before him that crime should be punished where the interests of the people required it. The boys will probably be tried this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were fifty-two cases set down for trial [illegible] morning at Court of General Sessions, all cases [illegible] to this Court, none of them being more serious than aggravated assault and battery. As on every Court day, without exception, there were a number of criminals discharged, not for want of evidence to convict, but owing to errors in the complaints taken by the clerks of the Police Courts. It is somewhat strange that these blunders cannot be avoided by the gentlemen who are paid for doing their work efficiently. It is exceedingly vexatious to complainants who frequently appear in Court at considerable expense of time to find that their efforts to perform their duty to the people in bringing a thief or a rowdy to punishment is frustrated by stupidity or negligence, but it is a still greater grievance when, owing to these errors, criminals escape to laugh at the law and repeat their offences.

THE DANGERS OF WATERFALLS.

Mary Curran, an old woman employed in a hair mattress manufactory, was charged by her employer with stealing a bundle of horse-hair, weighing two and a half pounds. Mary, with a good humored smile, confessed to the taking of the hair; but, "God love your Honor, I nivir meant to stale it. I just wanted as much as would make two waterfalls for the girls." Mrs. Curran's daughters it appears are good looking girls, with some pretensions to style. They saw no good reason why they should not carry as much hair on their heads as their fashionable neighbors, and their loving mother had the same amiable weakness. She took the hair not thinking she was stealing it. She "never stole anything in all her life, and she did not mean to take more than enough to gratify the vanity of the girls." As the old lady's face was not familiar to the Judge, and as her story was evidently a true one, she was discharged, with a caution for herself and the girls to beware of waterfalls and all such dangerous inventions. They were luxuries only suitable for the rich.

WOMAN BEATING.

Jeremiah Hickey, a somewhat desperate looking young fellow, was charged by his landlady, Mrs. Margaret Loughlin, with assault and battery. Mrs. Loughlin stated that Hickey came into her house, where he boarded, while she was scrubbing the floor, and that he beat her with his fists and kicked her badly. But, worse than all this, and that which lay heavier on her than his blows, was his calling her such fearful names that she feared her husband would leave her on account of them. He was one of those imaginative people who concluded there was a serious fire when he saw a little smoke. Jeremiah said for himself that when he came in Mrs. Loughlin sent out for drink, of which he took more than enough, and that it was under the influence of this hospitality of his landlady that he abused her, if abuse he did. He had no recollection of course of his having ever been other than a lamb in meekness all his life. Justice Dowling repeated, for the hundredth time at least, that he would continue to deal heavily with man or boy convicted of woman beating, and sentenced the prisoner to two months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

NATHAN STEALS AND LIES.

Nathan Smith was found guilty of till-tapping under the following circumstances: Mrs. Julia Stubbin, the proprietor of a small store, an industrious woman, opened her store at 6:30 o'clock on the morning of the offence. While she was engaged in the rear of the store the prisoner, who doubtless did not observe her entrance, stretched across the counter, opened her drawer and took its contents, about $5. He ran out and she followed him. She caught him three blocks off and gave him in charge. The prisoner denied that he was the thief. He was "stannin at de corner wid some oder boys, when de woman kem up and 'rested him." The officer who made the arrest was called, and swore that he saw the boy running from the woman, and that to lighten for the race—for she was gaining upon him—he threw off his coat. The ingenious lying of Nathan drew out the evidence which secured his conviction, an occurrence not unfrequent in such cases. He was sent to the Penitentiary for the full term—six months.

A CASE OF CLUBBING.

Timothy Flanigan, a wretched-looking old man, was charged by a Policeman, named Wm. J. Simms, with assault and battery. The officer stated the prisoner beat him and tore his coat and shirt. He exhibited a rip, which had been repaired, under his arm, and told a terrible story about the condition of the shirt he had on at the time, but which unfortunately for our descriptive was not produced. Justice DOWLING asked the officer if he didn't club the prisoner a trifle. "Oh yes," replied the officer, "I clubbed him of course, but (apologetically) as he was an old man I didn't club him as much as I would have done."

Justice Dowling—Well, if I were you I should not yield to the temptation to club, it's dangerous.

Policeman—Oh, of course not, except in extreme cases.

As the Justice did not think that this was one of the extreme cases in the meaning of the officer, and convinced that the prisoner had already paid for the wounded coat and the shirt deceased, the prisoner was discharged.

YOU AINT A POLITICIAN.

James Clarke, rather a rough looking individual, was charged with stealing a coat from the dwelling of Michael Earles, in Jackson-street. Earle's girl saw him take it, there was no doubt about it. Clarke was indignant at the charge and vehemently denied his guilt. "It's a put up thing your Honor to get me out of the way." Oh no! James, said Justice Dowling, you aint a politician, it could be nobody's interest to get rid of you except for the public welfare. Oh no, Jimmy, your mistaken, you aint a politician. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Charles Fisher, colored, told a plain, straight story and talked like an honest fellow, as the Justice called him when he got through his story. He said that after he knocked off work on Saturday last, at the blacksmith-shop where he worked for three years, he got his wages and went home. On his way there he met the prisoner, Margaret Brown, at the corner of Amity and Thompson streets. She stopped him and spoke to him; said she had the horrors very bad, and asked him to give her something to drink. He didn't know what the horrors meant, but he went with her. She brought him down a narrow alley in Thompson-street and went into a house there. When he saw the kind of place it was he thought he'd leave. He made toward the door, when the woman stopped him and put her hand in his pocket, taking his money, $9, away. He cried out and demanded his money back, when a big colored man came up and threatened to beat him. He thought his life was worth more than $9, so he just took a good look at her, that he might "'dentify her agin," and made off. On the next morning he had her arrested. She was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A MULBERRY-STREET FRESHMAN.

John Donnelly, a pugilistic looking chap, broad-shouldered, stout-limbed, flat-nosed and short hair, and in expression suggestive of one of those amiable creatures who invariably "come up smiling," before they "smash a smeller," or "draw the ruby," "tap the vinegar," or "close a skylight" was charged with an assault by officer Ashland Garrett, a Policeman one month old "as sich." Garrett swore that when on his beat, Mott-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock, he saw a man lying as he thought drunk upon the sidewalk, and a man standing near him—the prisoner. He, the officer, went to take the prostrate man up, when the prisoner interfered and prevented. He used his club, a general row was the result, by which the quiet of the peaceful neighborhood was much disturbed, and the amiable inhabitants thereof made nervous.

Officer Conklin was called, but he had seen nothing that evening, not even "a man."

Mr. Cunningham, of No. 285 Mott-street, saw the whole affair, and proceeded to tell it in tones sufficiently loud to be heard in Centre-street. He said the man who was drunk was a boarder of Mr. Donnelly's, and that he was only lying on Donnelly's stoop. He was a little tight, to be sure. When Officer Garrett came up Donnelly was about taking in his boarder—a common occurrence with hospitable hosts. The officer interfered, and said he would take care of him. Donnelly said "never mind, Mr. Officer, I'll look after him." The officer, however, proceeded to show his authority, and stooped down to drag the drunken man away. Donnelly held on by him, when suddenly Garrett drew his club and felled Donnelly, drew it again and struck him, drawing blood. There was a general row upon this, in which of course he (witness) did not share. This testimony was corroborated by several other witnesses. Justice DOWLING asked the officer how long he had served on the force. He replied since the 8th of August. Justice DOWLING thought he had brought the punishment he had received, if any, upon himself. The prisoner was discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 10, 1867.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '67...C	142	7,000 P..Ft.W.&C.2d	99
3,000 U. S. 6s. '81. R	111¾	1,000 Harlem 1st M	103
1,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	112	1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st	102
82,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '62	114¾	60 Merchants' Bank	119
700 do....Small	113¾	14 St. Nicholas Bank	104
2,000 do	114¾	40 Ocean Bank	105
175,000 do	114¾	9 Cent. National	107¼
5,500 do....Small.	114¾	100 West. U. Tel....s10	43¼
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	109¾	100 Quicksilver	27½
50,000 do	109¾	400 do	27¾
7,100 do....Small	110	100 do	27¾
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R '65, New Is	108¼	212 Adams Ex. Co	67
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111¼	200 do	66¾
50,000 do	111¾	140 Am. Ex. Co	66¾
5,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108¼	600 U. S. Ex. Co	66¾
10,000 do	108¾	200 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	61¼
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99¾	200 do....2d call	64
10,000 do	99¾	200 N. Y. Cen. R. R	105¾
10,000 U.S.5s.10-40s,R.	100	100 do....s30	105¾
50,000 Tr. N.. 7 3-10s, 2d Ser	107¼	100 do....s5	105¾
25,000 do	107¾	200 Pacific Mail	143
7,500 do....3d Ser.	107¾	5 do	143
3,000 do	107¾	300 Erie R	68¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	66¾	100 do..2d call.b30	68¾
12,000 Tenn. 6s....new	65¾	200 do....s10	68¾
22,000 do	65¾	300 Hud. Riv. R	129
9,500 N. Car. 6s....x-c	55¾	300 do	129
2,000 do	55¾	100 do....2d call	129
1,000 N.Car.St.6s.nw.	55¾	20 Reading R	102¾
8,000 Missouri 6s	104¾	200 do	102¾
2,000 Conn. St. 6s	102	500 do....b3	103
5,000 O. & M. Cer	27¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I	82¾
1,000 O. &Miss. 1stM.	86¾	200 Chic. & N.W	45¾
1,000 Chi. &Alt.1stM.	102	300 Chic. & N.W. P	70¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	96	100 do....2d call	70¾
3,000 C.& N.W. Con. Conv. Bs	88	100 do....b60	70¾
10,000 Chic. &N.W.1st	85	200 Clev. & Tol. R	126
1,000 M.&P.duC.1stM	97	100 do....2d call	126
1,000 do	96	300 Chi. & R. I	104
1,000 P..Ft.W.&C. 1st	105	200 do..2d call b30	104¾
		5 Chi. Bur. & Q. R	126
		17 do	126
		100 Mil. & St. Paul	47¾
		200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	67¾
		100 do..2d call	67½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	109¾	100 U. S. Ex. Co	67
5,050 U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '62....Small	114	50 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₱ cent. paid	20¾
15,000 do	114¾	100 Pacific Mail	143¾
20,550 do	114¾	20 N. Y. Cen. R	106
80,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '65	111¾	1200 do	106¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, N. Is., small	108	500 do	106¾
		600 do....2d call	106¾
20,000 do	108¾	400 Erie R	69¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	111¾	300 Hudson R	132¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New issue	108¾	200 do	132¾
3,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	107¾	200 do....2d call	133
10,000 Tenn. 6s....new	65¾	100 do	133
80,000 O. & M. Cer	28¾	150 Harlem R. Pf	128
		100 Reading R	103¾
		200 M. S. & N. I. R	83
		200 Clev. & Pitts	88¾
		50 Nor. & Wor	96
		50 C. & N. W. Pr	70¾

$0,000 do	28¾	100 do	70¾
10,000 O. R. I. & P. ?s	90¾	100 Clev. & Tol	126
50 West. U. Tel	43¾	200 do	128¾
500 do	43¾	12 do	130
114 Del. & Hud. C	146	60 do	129
100 Quick. Min	27¾	600 Chic. & R. I	104¾
100 Mar Min Co	10¾	100 M. & St. P. Pf	67¾
50 Adams Ex. Co	66¾	700 Pitts., F. W. & C	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	27¾	600 Erie Railroad	68¾
10,000 do....b5	27¾	100 do....s60	68
40,000 do	27¾	200 do....b15	68¾
200 Adams Ex. Co	67	50 Hud. Riv. R	129¾
100 do	66¾	200 Reading R	102¾
300 M. U.Ex., $30 p..s30	20	100 Tol., W. & W....c	47¾
200 do	21	100 Chi., R. I. & Pac	104¾
10 Mariposa Pr	20	300 Chi. & N. W	45¾
20 West. U. Tel	42¾	100 do....b10	45¾
18 do	42¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	70¾
300 do	43¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer	27¾	400 Reading R	103¾
10,000 do....b10	28	200 do	103¾
40,000 do	28	200 do....b10	103¾
200 Adams Express	66¾	600 M. S. & N. I	82¾
100 Mar. Pf.		100 do....b15	82¾
100 Pacific Mail....s20	143¼	200 do....c	82¾
200 do	143½	200 do	82¾
500 N. Y. Cen....b3	106½	300 do	82¾
50 do	106	200 Clev. & Pitts. x-d	88¾
800 do	106½	200 Cleve. & Tol	127
2600 Erie R	69	200 do	127¾
200 do....b15	69¼	200 Chic., R. I. & P	104¾
400 do....c	69	100 do....s15	104¾
800 do	69¼	100 do....b3	104¾
200 do....b30	69¼	400 Chic. & N. W	46
300 do....c	69¼	100 do....b30	46¾
100 West. U. Tel	43¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	70¾
200 Hud. Riv. R	131¼	100 do....s30	70¾
		100 do....b3	70¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. C	28¾	600 M. S. & N. I	83¼
10,000 do....s30	28¾	100 do....b15	82¾
60,000 do....b3	28¾	200 do....s3	83¾
20,000 do	28¾	400 do	83¾
300 Pacific Mail	143¾	200 do....b5	83¾
100 do	143¾	100 Mil. & St. P. P	67¾
100 West. U. Tel	43¾	800 Clev. & Tol. R	129
200 N. Y. Cen....b5	106¾	200 do....b10	129
100 do	106¾	700 Ill. Cen	120¾
300 do	106¾	100 do	120¾
1300 Erie Railroad	69¾	100 do	120¾
200 do....b10	69¾	200 Cleve. & P. x-d	88¾
200 do....b5	69¾	400 Chi., R. I. & P. b10	104¾
200 do	69¾	100 do....b3	104¾
100 Mar. Min. Co	10¾	100 Chi. & N. W....s30	46¾
100 Hud. R. R	133¾	1200 do	46¾
100 do	133¾	300 do....b3	46¾
100 do....s10	134¾	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf	70¾
200 do	134¾	1100 do	71
100 do	135	100 do....b10	71¾
200 Reading R....b15	103¾	300 do....s3	71
100 Mich. Cen. R	111¾	200 do	71¾
100 do....b30	111¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C	106

TUESDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The Gold Room was again firm to-day. The sales opened at 143⅞ and advanced to 144⅛ ₱ cent., closing at 144⅛ ₱ cent. at 3 o'clock. The usual daily budget of Washington rumors was put afloat about 1 o'clock, including in the present instance, a story that the Secretary of the Treasury had resigned or been superseded! Of course this has no support in the probability of events at Washington, but the Gold speculators reason that as the President is of late on the rampage, there is no telling what he may not possibly do. They forget, however, that Mr. McCULLOCH owes it to the country *not* to resign, under any provocation, should provocation be offered by Mr. JOHNSON—which there is no reason from their personal relations to believe will be done—before the meeting of Congress, and that he cannot be suspended for the intervening two months for cause.

The speculative rise to 144 ₱ cent. for Gold has made the Exchange market dull, so far as the demand from the regular trade is concerned, for while some of the importers have been induced to buy instead of borrowing Gold to pay their Customs here, they are not disposed, as a rule, to pay the price for the purpose of hastening Exchange to the other side, where Money is worth but 2 ₱ cent. a year. The demand for 60-day Bills for the Boston steamer of Wednesday was light at 109⅞@109⅞ ₱ cent., and at the same time there was a large offering of short-sight drawn against U. S. 5-20s at 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. The Public Funds advanced on the fresh European orders to 114⅛@⅜ for the '62s and 111⅛ for the '65s, May and November, and other descriptions, by sympathy, and on the continued ease of Money, were firm, in the face of all political rumors from Washington.

The Railway market after opening very dull, so much so as to make some of the *Bear* operators suppose that speculation could not be roused this month, suddenly advanced after 1 o'clock; the amount of business increased at all the Boards, and prices generally on the New-York and Western list had an upward look. The advance in Hudson River, predicted last week, from 126 to 135, and to which we adverted in our weekly review of Monday morning, *has already taken place*. The price last night was 128⅛; sales were made this afternoon at 133@135 ₱ cent. It is hinted that the same party are likely to take a fresh and vigorous hold of New-York Central Stock, and this seemed to be borne out by the increased demand for the Stock this Afternoon. It is also intimated that the party have still higher views on Hudson River, owing to some contemplated extra division of the profits of the concern, of the particulars of which, although we have made some inquiry on the subject, we do not feel authorized at present to speak. There was also an advance in Cleveland and Toledo, (closely connected with the Vanderbilt interest,) to 128⅛@129 ₱ cent. The Stock of the Reading Company is recovering from its depression. The Certificates of the Ohio and Mississippi Road advanced to 28⅛ ₱ cent. Chicago and Rock Island and the Northwest Shares were firm; Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern in better demand, and the St. Paul Preferred Stock attracts increased attention. The Erie movement was as low as 68⅛ ₱ cent. this morning, and subsequently advanced to 69⅛@69⅜ ₱ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾	N. West Pref.	70¾	71
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼	114¼	Rock Island	104¾	104½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¾	108¾	Fort Wayne	105¾	106
N. Y. Central	106	107	W. U. Telegraph	43¾	43½
Erie	68¾	69¾	Cumberland	34¾	35
Hudson	128¾	135	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20
Reading	102¾	103¾	St. Paul Pref.	67¾	67½
Mich. Southern	82¾	83¾	Pacific Mail	143¾	143½
Pittsburgh	88	88¾	Toledo&Wabash	47¾	48
Tenn. 6s, new	65¾	65¾	American Gold	143¾	144¼
Northwest	45¾	46¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	142¾	5-20 reg. 1865, new iss	108
6 ₱ cent. 1868	142	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108¼
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	111¾	5-20 cou., 1867	108¼
500 & 1,000, '81	112	Oregon, ½ year, 1881	106½
5-20 registered, 1862	109¼	10-40 reg	99¾
5 20 cou., small	113¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	99¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	114¾	7 3-10 1st series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¾	7 3-10 2d series	107¼
5-23 500 & 1,000, '65	111¼	73-10 3d series	107¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106¼	Illinois coupon 6s., 1879	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¾	Illinois War Loan	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¾	Michigan 7 ₱ c. 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1874	100¾	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	97
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
NY. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c	66¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Tennessee new bds	65½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	Virginia 6s, new bonds	49
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	66
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	55¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	55½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri 6s	104½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	78¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	104
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Connecticut 6s	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	119	Metropolitan	134
America	141	Market	113
Phenix	103½	Nassau	108
State of New-York	110	Shoe and Leather	109½
Commerce	117	St. Nicholas	104
Ocean	105	Commonwealth	108½
American Exchange	118	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Bank of N. America	108	Central National	107
Hanover	112	Ninth National	106
Irving	106½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 1st M	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101¾	Tol. & W 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Erie 1st Mort., 1867	106	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	100¼	Gal. & Chic.. Ext	103
Erie 7s, 3d ind, 1883	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M..s.f. '85	105¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	105
Har. 3d. M., '68	98	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98¾
Mich. C., n. 1stM. 8s. '82	112¾	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M	111	Cleve. & P. 2d M	91
Mich. So. 7 p.c. 2d M	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con	89
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Chi. & A. 1st M	102
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	107	Chi. & Alton Income	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	116	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	88¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	75
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	84
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	88	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	68
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Lack. & W Bos., 1st M.	99		

The produce exports hence, this week, have been to the currency value of $1,789,059.

The United States Sub Treasury Receipts, to-day, were $1,477,754, including $570,000 from Customs; payments, $1,726,389; balance, $111,175,041.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	10,254
Flour, bbls	11,325	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	16,079	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs	807
Wheat, bushels	39,343	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	288
Corn, bushels	40,206	Whisky, bbls.	440
Rye, bushels	1,856	Petroleum, bbls.	6,151
Oats, bushels	14,540		

ASHES—Are in demand and firm at $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in request and steady.

CANDLES—Have been rather more active at former quotations.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at uniform rates, including Java at 24½c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17¼c.@18½c., Rio 14¼c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's sales of Rio have been 15,569 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee, in first-hands, to-day 81,644 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 55,335 bags; of Java, equal to 5,925 bags; of Ceylon, 4,110 bags; of Maracaibo, 5,932 bags; of Laguayra, 4,470; of St. Domingo and other descriptions, 5,872.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	19,000
Philadelphia, bags	7,400
New-York, bags	55,335
Grand Total, bags	81,735

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed, closing in favor of buyers. Middling grades, 26c.@27c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 870 bales, against receipts of 203 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	304
Receipts last week	4,120
Receipts preceding week	5,678
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	3,627
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	434,929
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	646
Exports since Jan. 1	330,565
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	470,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	75,000

FISH—An improved demand prevails for the leading articles at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very good demand to-day, at a further advance of 15c.@35c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 60@$8 90; very poor to good extra State at $9 10@$10 60; good to choice extra State at $10 65@$11 30; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 10@$10 70 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 60@$8 90
Extra State	9 10@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 10@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 35@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@15 75

Southern Flour is in demand and is firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., at $10@$14 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in more demand at from $5 50@$7 65 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good request at $6 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California Flour sales were of reported 1,200 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and fair request at a further advance of 3c.@8c. ₱ bushel on Winter, and 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel for Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 55; Amber Western (Winter) at part $2 45; and No. 2 Spring on private terms; White Genesee at $2 55; Amber State at $2 40@$2 50; White Southern at $2 53; Amber do. at $2 35@$2 43, and White California at $2 62½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been less plenty and fairly active at a further advance in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels, at $1 21@$1 24½ for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 21@$1 24 for do. in store, and $1 16@$1 20 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, and $1 25 for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is doing better; sales 3,850 bushels, including State at $1 48@$1 50, and Western at $1 38@$1 39 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in less demand, closing in favor of purchasers. We quote: New Western at 69c.@71½c., and new Southern at 60c.@67c. ₱ bushel; sales 38,500 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville bound to the Hudson River during 48 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 9, 1867:

State Rights, Buffalo, oats, &c; Bella McChesney, Buffalo, oats; W. C. Gillespie, Buffalo, corn; D. C. Hewitt, Buffalo, corn; R. T. Sperry, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; W. C. Covell, Penn Yan, wheat and rye; L. L. Frink, Lockport, wheat, &c.; Storm, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Iola, Buffalo, Wheat; Roseanna, Buffalo, corn; W. S. Scott, Buffalo, oats, &c.; B. B. Burt, Buffalo, corn; G. W. House, Buffalo, oats, &c.; E. I. Hawley, Buffalo, oats, &c.; S. Morgan, Buffalo, corn; Tom Parks, Buffalo, corn; Belle, Buffalo, corn; Matthias Smith, Buffalo, corn; F. W. Tripp, Buffalo, wheat; Rob. Dunlop, Buffalo, corn; Chas. Schuyler, Buffalo, corn; Hill. Arnett, Buffalo, oats; Jim Holmes, Buffalo, oats; F. W. Furbeck, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Briggs & Palmer, Buffalo, oats; R. R. Dodge, Oswego, wheat and flour; G. W. B. Early, Buffalo, corn; Universe, Buffalo, wheat; D. Moore, Jr., Buffalo, corn; Ebro, Buffalo, wheat; P. P. E. Beilinger, Buffalo, wheat; Emma Tracy, Buffalo corn; Dover, Buffalo, corn; Mary D., Buffalo, corn; Thos. Curran, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Evergreen City, Buffalo, wheat; Sarah King, Buffalo, oats, &c.; John Holmes, Buffalo, corn; Dan. Harris, Buffalo, wheat; A. H. Mills, Buffalo, corn; P. L. Pearce, Buffalo, wheat; Ella Viola, Buffalo, oats; St. Clair, Geneva, wheat, &c.; H. M. Griffin, Buffalo, corn; Monitor, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Clark, Jr., Buffalo, wheat; J. Younglove, Buffalo, corn; B. M. Hazard, Buffalo, corn; Minnie Thorn, Buffalo, wheat; Geo. D. Beers, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Allie Clark, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Jas. Mattemore, Buffalo, corn; I. S. Foryea, Buffalo, corn; Maggie Matthews, Buffalo, feed; E. C. Willard, Buffalo, oats, &c.; I. Upton, Buffalo, wheat; Geo. Severn, Buffalo, corn; Mixer & Smith, Buffalo, Wheat; F. Sheldon, Buffalo, oats; I. Harris, Buffalo, oats, &c.; I. L. Bennett, Buffalo, corn; W. D. Hutt, Buffalo, oats, &c.; W. Guest, Lockport, oats, &c.; Albion, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Eddie Traver, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Anna Van Buren, Oswego, malt, corn; E. B. Simmons, Buffalo, rye; Arabian, Oswego, corn, flour; J. W. Tucker, Oswego, corn, flour; W. H. Miller, Buffalo, oats, &c.; H. A. Dorn, Buffalo, oats, &c.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair request at 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues quiet, including American crop

HEMP—A Moderate demand prevals for Manilla at

of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

full prices; nothing new in other descriptions.

HIDES—Have been in moderate supply and light demand at about previous figures.

LATHS—Have been in demand and quoted firm.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately dealt in within our former range of prices. We quote: SOLE Oak Slaugter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for to a moderate extent at $1 25 for common, and $1 85 for lump, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 28 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending with Sept. 9. The market has been quiet since our last, and the only sales we have to report are 250 bbls. Sperm, for manufacture, at $2 ₱ gallon; 500 do. Northern Whale, for do., at 75c. ₱ gallon, and 450 do. do., of ordinary quality, for do., on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 9, 1867	30,278	72,304	717,644
Same time last year	26,881	56,878	626,994
Exports for the week ending Sept. 9, 1867	21	....	17,759
Previously	14,422	15,855	400,137
From Jan. 1 to date	14,443	15,855	417,896
Same time last year	4,602	367	386,200

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at lower and drooping prices. The demand has been less active. Sales since our last 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 56@$24 87 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 62½, cash; $24 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 50@$20 75 for Prime, and Extra Prime, and $24 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 220 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand; sales 65,000 lbs. ice-cured at 13½c. for long, and on private terms for short rib, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered to-day; sales have been reported since our last of 865 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c., the latter rate for small lots, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet; 100 tcs. Prime Mess City sold at $40. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter continues in request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prin. Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good demand at 7c.@15c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	30 @40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	28 @38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb	30 @31
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	27 @28
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	27 @30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	25 @27
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	25 @27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	23 @25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	17 @23
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	9 @10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	14 @15
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	11½@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	11½@12½
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	10 @12
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	7 @ 9

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after, at $11 50@$12 50 for Carolina, and $9@$9 37½ for Rangoon, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet, at former quotations.

SEEDS—Have been nominal in price, on a very light call for all kinds.

SPICES—Have been in demand, and held with increasing firmness.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, at somewhat steadier prices. Sales have been reported of 1,140 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@13⅝c., and 130 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 375,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼@12¼c.; 58,500 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@14¼c.; 62,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, particularly Green, at about previous prices.

TOBACCO—An active export and speculative demand prevails for Kentucky at full prices; sales since our last, 617 hhds. Kentucky at 5¼c.@16c.; 150 cases Seed Leaf at 5¼c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 4c.@4¼c.; good do., 4¼c.@6¼c.; common Leaf, 5¼c.@8¼c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@16c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. *Seed Leaf*, thus—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5½c.@10c.; Wrappery lots, 12c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 25c.@65c.; New York State Fillers, 3½c.@5c.; average lots, 7c.@15c.; Wrappers, 10c.@30c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 2c.@3½c.; average lots, 4½c.@16c.; Wrappers, 10c.@30c. And *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c; Good, 45c.@60c.; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c.; Good, 50c.@75c. Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c.; Good, 18c.@22c.; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn at 3¼d.@2½d. ₱ bushel. For London, by steamer, 5,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 100 cases Wax at 35s. ₱ ton, and 60 hogsheads Tobacco at 30s. ₱ hogshead. For Turk's Island, and back with Salt, a British brig, on p. t.

Sales of Real Estate, Sept. 10.

By James M. Miller.

No. 106 East Thirty-first-st., house and lot, 19x50x98.9, $15,300.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL PROfessional cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first Brooklyn families. Apply to MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, desserts, jellies, custards, and ice-cream; the other as seamstress; both have best of City reference; none but first-class private families need apply. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 39 36th-st., corner of Park-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, or would take the place of nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women; one is an excellent good cook, washer and ironer; the other a thorough chambermaid, waitress and good washer, ironer, &c.; will go to country or city. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and to take charge of growing children, or would take the entire charge of a baby; five years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in washing or taking care of children; is an excellent waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner of 7th av.; has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Christie,) between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as first-class nurse and seamstress, or as a waitress; has best of City reference as to capability, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 6th-av. Call or address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the housework for a small family; good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 Laurens-st., corner Houston.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, second door from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call from 9 to 4 at No. 239 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting finery and her business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation; is a first-rate cook and baker; willing to assist at washing in a small family; good reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., rear, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE French girl, a situation as seamstress and to instruct children. Can operate on two machines; good reference. Apply at No. 161 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for M. E.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to do chamberwork and fine sewing; is willing to assist with children; five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical and respectful servant; a good cook, washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 177 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF a baby from its birth or grown children, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, done up in the neatest style; the best of testimonials given. Address No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, in City or country, or will take a regular cook's situation, and assist to wash and iron. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE colored cook, a situation in a private family; would prefer a situation with white up-stair help; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF high respectability, who can give the most unquestionable references, as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a private family, or in a respectable boarding-house. Address A. H. L., Box 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has lived in the best of families; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting finery and her business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the housework for a small family; good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in washing or taking care of children; is an excellent waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is a good cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts; best of City references. Call at No. 123 (old No. 90) West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 326 East 12th-st., top floor, back room. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid or waitress; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY THOROUGH WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the very highest testimonials as to character and capability, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; understands pastry. Call at No. 303 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; Hudson City preferred; good City reference; Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st.; private family preferred; the best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewer; wages no object, but a good home; best of City references. Call at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion to do chamberwork, or make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 10th-av., front basement.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO CAN DO French fluting, a situation in a private family, or would take the place of cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman as nurse, or in any useful capacity; can teach children, or would be chambermaid, waitress, &c. Can be seen at 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; is a very good family cook; good baker; good reference; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman who can refer to her present employer, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing and assist in washing. Apply at No. 214 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL A SITUAtion as child nurse, or to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 502 Grand-st., corner Sheriff, drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 27 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with a child 7 years, a situation as cook or laundress; can be well recommended; is smart and active. Call for two days at No. 16 5th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 427 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse who is capable of taking care of an infant; three and a half years in last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can flute and do all kinds of fine washing; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 1[illegible]0 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, who is a thorough washer, ironer, &c.; is strong and willing; would go in the country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference given; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 135 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; is fully competent; best of reference given; can been seen for two days at her present employer's. Apply at No. 46 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small private family by a respectable Protestant girl, with nine years' references from her last place. Apply at No. 116 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of pleasing address, as nursery governess or lady's maid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 424 4th-av., corner of 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or lady's companion, by a middle-aged American lady. Address, for two days, P. M. S., Station G, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 151 25th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has City reference. Call for one day at No. 140 West 19th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WANTS A lady and gentleman's washing at her own apartments; can flute and do up shirts well; has City reference. Apply at No. 180 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED—BY A competent laundress, who can flute neatly and do all kinds of fine washing; also lace curtains done equal to new. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st., in the paper-store.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORed help at SIMS', No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, waiters, coachmen, stablemen, experienced men for stores, errand boys, &c., on hand.

WASHING TAKEN BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; would go out by the day to wash. No. 213 7th-av., top floor, back room.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITuations in gentlemen's families will find them immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES TWO or three ladies' sewing to do, by the day. Call at No. 158 (old No. 95) West 27th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (German) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can give best City reference from his last employer, where he has been three years. Can be seen at the store No. 62 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A situation as light porter in a store or to do the work about an office, having been employed in such a capacity for the past six years; can give good reference. Inquire in the jewelry-store, No. 264 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands about horses and harness; is careful and obliging; has both City and country references. Address J. G., No. 191 Grand-st.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION IN A dry goods commission house, by an active man; can mark well, and understands shipping goods; best City references given. Call or address J. W., No. 370 Broadway, care G. Jaretzki; no objection to any other business.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant single man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Address J. W. B., at D. Wright's harness-store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, lately landed, a situation as coachman; understands his business; has had long experience; country preferred; good reference. Address T. L., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, steady young man as coachman; is willing and obliging, and well recommended by his last employer; no objection to go to the country if required. Address C. E., No. 262 Broadway, saddlery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED MAN a situation as waiter in a private family, with first-class City reference from present employer. Address WAITER, at Macfarland's book-store, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (German) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can give best City reference from his last employer, where he has been three years. Can be seen at the store No. 182 9th-st., near 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call on Wednesday at Mr. Huffer's office, No. 17 South William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; good City and country references. Address G. C., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a single man (Scotch;) has been brought up to the business; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address ALLEN, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with first-class City references, a situation; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ALEX., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; has good reference. Address a note to HENRY, Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; can give good references; private family preferred. Call, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 49 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. K., Box 211 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as gardener and farmer; wife to take care of dairy and poultry; is also a good butter maker; character in town. Address M. B., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; the best City references from his last employer. Address D. H., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in the country by a steady, sober and obliging young man; first-class character from last employer. Address L. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS single man as coachman; best of City reference. Can be seen at carriage depository No. 804 Broadway, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man in a private family; good references given. Call at or address No. 223 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children, a situation as first-class gardener; has had several years' experience in greenhouses, conservatories, hot and cold graperies; understands propagating, framing and forcing; also the laying out of kitchen garden and the growing of vegetables, planting of orchards, and laying out of pleasure grounds, &c.; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. T., or apply to Bradley Bros., florists, No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single man, who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful and obliging; will be highly recommended. Address W. D., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has two years' good character from late employer; best City reference. Address B. M., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AGED 26, a situation as attendant on an invalid gentleman; can furnish first-rate testimonials; has no objection to travel, and has been accustomed for a long while to attend on invalids. Address H. M., Station G, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man a situation as gardener, who perfectly understands his business; understands the care and management of cows, and is a good milker; has the best of references from his last employer. Address N., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as first-class waiter; has unexceptionable recommendations as to character, capability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable middle-aged man; understands his business; is a careful driver; best of City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single young man; has been brought up to the business; good reference. Address T. G., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A strong young man; writes a fair hand; is correct at figures; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address H M., Box No. 184 Times Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; rapid penman and good accountant; highest references; engagement, if desired, for a short period. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 165 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED.

An intelligent young man, 18 or 20 years of age, whose parents reside in the City, and one who has had no experience in business may address Box No. 1,602 Post-office, in his own handwriting, with references.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE GROWN persons, two Protestant women—one as superior cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both must understand their business thoroughly and have the best City references. Apply at No. 31 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY A CHAMbermaid and good plain laundress; she must understand and be willing to assist in waiting; best City references required. Apply on Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 2 East 29th-st.

WANTED—FOR FAMILIES RETURNING TO the City and country, all first-class American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, excellent cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LAD WHO writes well and can assist at the books, and to be generally useful in a merchant's office; state salary expected, age, reference, &c. Apply to D. B. C., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND TO wash and iron, and able to make butter for a small family in the country; a good home for a capable person. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; references must be perfectly satisfactory. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where the lady may be seen.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer by a small private family; must have good City recommendations. Apply at No. 148 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OUT OF THE CITY, a first-class laundress. Apply, with good references, at SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at No. 119 West 44th-st.

GOOD WAGES TO GOOD MEN.—FIRST-class canvassers can make from $30 to $50 per week selling our choice Portraits of the "EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA." LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 9, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Quartermaster-General I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., the following Quartermaster's stores:

10,238 lbs. new Manila rope, 3¼ inches in circumference.
6,221 lbs. new Manila rope, 3¾ inches in circumference.
9,711 lbs. new Manila rope, 4¾ inches in circumference.
1,120 lbs. new Manila rope, 6½ inches in circumference.
3,491 lbs. new Manila rope, 8¾ inches in circumference.
1,560 lbs. new Manila rope, 10 inches in circumference.
2,192 lbs. new Manila rope, 13¼ inches in circumference.
366 lbs. new Hemp rope, ¾ inches in circumference.
873 lbs. new Hemp rope, 1¾ inches in circumference.
142 lbs. new Hemp rope, 2 inches in circumference.
204 lbs. new Cotton rope, ¾ inches in circumference.
8,019¾ yards new cotton duck.

The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks or to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Assist'nt-Quartermaster-Gen.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

REMOVED FROM A PRIVATE RESIDENCE. By THEALL & BROS. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., household furniture, viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites, marble-top centre-tables, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, Plimpton bedstead, mirrors, engravings, oil-paintings, wardrobes, book-cases, straw and fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, china and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Property on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., by order of the Supreme Court—in partition. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the following described real estate, viz.:

GRAND-ST.—The plot of land, together with the four brick houses thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., in the City of New-York, and known as Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st., and 33 and 35 Greene-st., being 50x5 on Grand-st., and 96x1 on Greene-st.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES ON MURRAY HILL AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

ON LEXINGTON-AV., northeast corner of 40th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, 20x85.

ON LEXINGTON-AV., northwest corner of 40th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, 20.5x75.

These houses are first class in every respect; built by one of the best builders in the City, and finished in a superior manner, with all the modern improvements, they offer unusual inducements to purchasers of fine houses at auction. They have hard doors, marble halls, black walnut stairs and doors, brown-stone balconies and rails, and sunken courtyards. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ENGLEWOOD LOTS AT AUCTION—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1867, at 2 P. M., on the premises, 35 lots fronting on Engle-st., (opposite the Englewood Hotel) Spring-lane and Palisade-av. Also 11 acres adjoining the premises lately owned by N. T. Johnson, Esq., fronting on Woodland-st. Sale absolute. Trains leave Jersey City per Northern Railroad of New Jersey for this sale at 9:10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leave Englewood at 4:27 and 8:50 P. M. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 9 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, the entire stock of walnut and mahogany furniture, consisting of bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, sofas, bookcases, wardrobes, centre tables, chairs, straw and husk mattresses, &c. &c., to close the business of Mr. Laurence O'Grady, who retires and offers his large building to rent. Possession immediately after the sale. Sale positive for cash, and without reserve.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, at No. 13 Ludlow-place, West Houston-st., near McDougal, the genteel furniture and iron safe of the above residence, consisting of parlor suites, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, &c., bedroom, dining-room, basement and kitchen furniture of the whole house.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—By THEALL & BROTHERS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire-proof Safes. Warranted the best make.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; the immense stock at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, hearses and coaches, 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms.

ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, CAMP-meeting tents, wagon, truck, grain covers, paulins, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing, new United States blankets, $2. W. A. CARTER, No. 32 Cortlandt, near Greenwich-st.

A COUNTRY PEDDLER'S WAGON, SUITable for all kinds of country peddling, for sale at No. 11 Ludlow-st.

SADDLES—A PRIME LOT OF LADIES', MISSES' and gentlemen's spring leather and wooden trees; a lot of second-hand, nearly new, at No. 803 6th-av., No. 57 West 33d-st., near Broadway, and No. 1,252 Broadway. All saddlers' stores to be sold at greatly reduced prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL PREferred—With $15,000 to $25,000, in a safe and profitable business of eight years' standing; wanted in order to extend the business. Reply (with real name and address only) to CLARK, Box No. 3,838, New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 3[illegible] Pine-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHARD III. Edwin Forrest as Richard.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2¾, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 690 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. HARRISON'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT. Madame Parepa-Rosa, assisted by Miss Marie Gilbert, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. Carl Rosa, Signor Fattori, Mr. G. W. Colby, and Signor L. Rocco.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The second Parliament of the Confederation of the North German States met in Berlin yesterday, and was formally opened by King WILLIAM of Prussia. In his speech from the throne, the King alluded to the position of the South German States, and said that their national relations with the rest of Germany had been fixed by the treaty of the Zollverein which they had signed. He further spoke of the excellent financial condition of the Confederation, and promised that bills would be introduced providing for a complete and equal settlement of the terms and conditions of military service, making all necessary explanations in regard to passports and postal matters, and looking to the protection of the commercial marine of the Confederation. The King concluded his speech with an expressed hope for the continued peace of the country.

The Doncaster races commenced yesterday. They comprised contests for the Filly Stakes, which were won by *Athena*, the Glasgow Stakes carried off by *Donaldbain*, the Champagne Stakes awarded to *Virtue*, and the Fitzwilliam Stakes, of which *Triponier* was the winner. In the great Yorkshire Handicap, *Seville* came in ahead.

Mr. SILAS C. HERRING writes to the *Times* from Paris that the Commission to which was referred the question concerning the comparative merits of American and English safes, has dissolved without rendering any decision.

The Shah of Persia has accepted an invitation from the Czar to visit Russia.

The statement that Gen. GARIBALDI while in Florence visited and dined with the Prussian Minister is contradicted.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday at the usual hour. The Standing Committee on Education submitted a report providing for the disbursement of the various funds which go to make up the educational fund of the State. It also provides for the appointment by the Legislature of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also creates a Board of Education, to be composed of seven members, including the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of State and Comptroller. Mr. GREELEY moved that the debate in Committee of the Whole on the reports of the Committees on Finance and Canals be closed with the day's session. He called for the previous question, but the Convention refused to second his motion. On motion, however, debate was limited to one hour. On motion, the Canal Board was requested to make such tests of the locks on the Erie Canal as would prove their actual capacity. The resolution was amended so as to extend to the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports of the Committees on Finances and Canals, when Mr. BARNARD concluded his report in opposition to the report of the Canal Committee. Mr. SEYMOUR spoke for an hour, when a motion was made to allow him to continue, but a vote being called for, it was found that a quorum was not present, and the Convention took a recess until 7:30 o'clock. At the evening session the debate was renewed, but without having reached a vote, the Convention adjourned.

A telegram from Farmville, Va., to-night, reports a fight there this morning between some soldiers of the Twenty-first United States troops and the town negroes. The soldiers had beaten a colored man for refusing to sell liquor last night, and this morning were about to beat another, when the negroes rallied and a street fight ensued. The citizens closed their stores, and a company of soldiers were sent in from the camp and restored order. One soldier was stabbed in the *mêlee*, and about a dozen soldiers and blacks were badly beaten.

The Montana *Post*, of Aug. 24, says that Dr. JAMES DUNLEVY, while exploring the head-waters of the Yellowstone, discovered a salt-water lake, covering about forty acres. The water is always at the boiling temperature; meat thrown in was boiled in less than forty minutes. The water contains a large percentage of tincal, the crude material from which borax is manufactured.

Gov. JOHN L. HELM of Kentucky, was buried yesterday at Elizabethtown with civic and Masonic honors. The funeral was attended by the State officers and a large number of prominent citizens. No business was transacted in any of the State offices, and the bells were tolled from 10 to 1 o'clock.

The boot and shoemakers of Philadelphia have made a strike for twenty per cent. advance on their wages, and it is reported that a portion of the shops have agreed to this advance.

LOCAL.

Major-Gen. SICKLES arrived in this City yesterday. Last evening the Union Republican General Committee met and appointed a committee to wait upon him and invite him to address the citizens of New-York, at the Cooper Institute, at such time as would suit his convenience. A number of officers, formerly of the Excelsior Brigade, also met and made arrangements for giving a serenade to Gen. SICKLES Friday night.

The engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge Company has submitted a very interesting report with regard to the proposed East River Bridge, giving plans of the proposed structure and estimates of its probable cost, which, in comparison with the revenues to be derived from it, he deems insignificant.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. STONE in the chair. A communication was received from an undertaker asking a permit of burial for the bodies of the Hausman children, inasmuch as the Coroners had been notified and had failed to attend to the case. The permit was not granted, the Board deciding that they were without authority to issue the same before an inquest had been held. Dr. HARRIS' usual weekly letter was received and ordered on file.

There were fifty-two cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justice DOWLING. These were disposed of in two hours. The charges were of but ordinary gravity, except in the cases of two policemen, who brought charges of assault and battery, which they failed to prove, succeeding only in showing that they were unfit to carry their batons with safety to the heads of peaceful citizens.

Only two cases were disposed of by Recorder HACKETT yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, the prisoners in both instances pleading guilty. One was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months, and the other to the Penitentiary for six months. Mr. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

Crowds of people visited the scene of the Twenty-eighth-street explosion yesterday. MARY DOWLING, whose recovery at first was not expected, is better. The injured persons who were taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital are all in a fair way of recovery.

Two desperate burglars were arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, E. D. One of them drew a pistol, but was prevented from using it. Officers LEWIS and ADAMSON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, made the arrest.

The American Pharmaceutical Association commenced its annual convention at the New-York University yesterday. The session will last several days. The attendance is large.

Two politicians, named JACOB FITTING and JOHN BLAUVETT, had a desperate encounter Monday night at Newtown, L. I., in the course of which FITTING was dangerously injured.

A decree of divorce has been granted by the Superior Court, Judge MCCUNN presiding, in the action entitled WILLIAM M. WILLIS *vs.* JENNIE E. WILLIS.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and revoked a number of liscenses of dealers who were charged with violation of the Excise Law.

The Book Trade Sales were attended largely yesterday, and the bidding was spirited on D. APPLETON & Co.'s catalogue.

A further material advance in the leading kinds of Breadstuffs occurred yesterday, on a rather active market. Provisions were less freely dealt in; Pork was cheaper; Cheese firmer; Groceries were in moderate request. Cotton was quiet and heavy. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Moral of the Elections.

Although neither California nor Maine has pronounced a verdict of much political significance, it were unwise to disregard the lessons which both read to the Republican Party. There is not in either any real evidence of reaction in public sentiment; but the defeat of the party ticket in one case, and the reduced majority with which it triumphs in the other, are circumstances which those who would exclude the Democrats from power may wisely heed.

The dangers which threaten the Republican cause are the products of great strength and the overweening confidence which it has engendered. There is a disposition in sections of the party to be intolerant in respect of the opinions and measures which shall be sustained by its members. In some instances the minority have insisted upon the adoption of their views by the majority, literally claiming the right to dictate the policy and to enlarge the platform of the party without reference to the judgment or convictions of others. A comparatively small number have more than once undertaken to regulate the standard for the whole, and to read out of the party all who refused to pronounce their shibboleth. Organization has thus been managed in the interest of individuals rather than in conformity with the recorded purposes of the aggregate of its members.

California has told us with what result unscrupulous combination and intrigue are followed when they obtain control of the party machinery. We have been usefully reminded that, though knavery and presumption win in the making of nominations, the people will resent the fraud and assert their supremacy in their own way. The managers of nominations may frame a ticket to suit their own ends, but they must not rely on the rank and file for its ratification. To secure their hearty and united power, the candidates put forward must command their confidence.

In Maine the lesson, though different, is not less clear or emphatic. The Democratic vote shows a gain and the Republican a falling off, not as a consequence of revolt within the Republican Party against its national policy, but confessedly and solely because of an unpopular local issue thrust upon the party by a vigorous and determined minority. Prohibition is not a political issue, and it is not one which the Republican Party as such can carry without an obvious risk of defeat. The fact that the Republicans of Maine have achieved victory in spite of the disadvantage at which they were placed by one portion of their body, is, perhaps, the strongest tribute to their strength that could be afforded. It is at any rate proof that the cry of reaction which Maine is represented as having echoed, is at variance with the admitted character of the contest.

The local writers of all shades of opinion concur in rendering this as the explanation of the changes exhibited by the vote on Monday. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*—a known and earnest Republican—declares that the "sole cause of the loss to the Republicans is the Liquor Law and the Constabulary Law, passed by the last Legislature." "Many Republicans," he adds, "were entirely apathetic as to the result, and not a few voted directly with the Democrats on the liquor issue." Democratic correspondents frankly proclaim the same story. The Portland dispatch to the Boston *Post* asserts that "all the tickets for members of the Legislature are more or less split up, the division arising in consequence of the unpopular and unrighteous provisions of the Prohibitory Law." No other cause is assigned—no other form of reaction claimed. The Boston *Herald* makes a similar admission. Its Augusta dispatch has this remark: "The ill-advised and inopportune legislation of last Winter, by the enactment of the Prohibitory and Constabulary Laws, was the means of thousands of Republicans casting their votes for candidates in favor of a repeal of those obnoxious statutes." Upon this head no room is left for doubt. The Democratic gain springs from a single local question, having no relation to the policy by which the Republican Party should be judged, and in no respect indicating abatement of the firmness with which Congress and its measures are sustained by the State.

There is a warning in the case, however, by which Republican leaders in other States should not fail to profit. With all its strength, the party cannot afford to be made responsible for irrelevant issues, or to be saddled with the odium which attaches to all the theories and crotchets of zealous but intolerant minorities. The motives which lead to concession on the part of majorities are usually good. They are threatened with divisions and yield to preserve party unity. Their experience in Maine will not be too dearly purchased if it suggest to extremists the wisdom of forbearance and moderation, and to the great body of the Party the peril of tampering with the authorized standard of national policy in obedience to the local demands of an aggressive minority.

Regents of the University.

A proposition is before the Convention to abolish the Regents of the University; but why it should be adopted we are unable to discover. This Board has been in existence since 1787, during which time it has performed a great amount of educational labor, none the less useful because it has been quiet and unostentatious and entirely without compensation. There are nineteen members of the Board scattered over the State, and the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers are *ex-officio* members. They have special charge of the State Library, State Cabinet of Natural History, and State Normal School, and general supervision of all the colleges and academies, several hundred in number, and of the apportionment of the income of the Literature Fund, and are charged by the Legislature with other important duties, all of which they report annually to the Legislature. Their meetings, five or six in a year, are held with open doors in Albany. They have no compensation or political character, and we have never heard any complaint that their duties are not well performed. What is proposed to be done with their power to charter colleges and academies? Several hundred of these institutions have been chartered by them. Is it proposed to throw this power back upon the Legislature? These institutions hold not only their rights and privileges, but their property, under the legislation of the Regents. We cannot suppose that the Convention in the hurry of its last days will seriously entertain a proposition to insert a new and untried system in the Constitution and make it unchangeable for twenty years. Was such an idea ever entertained before in any State or country?

Italy and Rome—The Peace Conference at Geneva.

The Italian party of action seems to have taken a singular method of advertising its purposes in sending GARIBALDI to the Peace Conference at Geneva.

The Conference itself must be a body singularly constituted to invite the presence and address of the most successful and the most ardent volunteer soldier of the century. The time, too, for this extraordinary meeting of the Liberator of Southern Italy with these Peace men seems to have been chosen on grounds beyond ordinary comprehension. Less than a month ago GARIBALDI was announced as organizing an army of invasion against the States of the Church, and ready either to win for the Kingdom of Italy her natural capital, or repeat the mal-adventure of Aspromonte, as fortune might favor. The belligerent attitude of the great Italian patriot and his followers was in no way misrepresented. They were fairly on the war-path early in August. The advance of the volunteers, indeed, had crossed the Roman frontier at several points. And the enterprise would undoubtedly have been prosecuted to its full bent, but for the resolute attitude of the King's Government, and the threats of a renewed occupation by the janissaries of NAPOLEON. A mingled feeling of fear and prudence restrained the enthusiasm of the liberators for the time. But that the resolution to fight for Rome was formed; that the preparations for the invasion of the States was well matured; that the forcible and instant overthrow of the triple Crown was intended, no one informed at all as to the actual situation for a moment doubted, even before this singular announcement came from the Peace Conference at Geneva.

A Quaker association convened to hear a declaration of war is certainly a strange spectacle. One would be justified in calling it grotesque. Who ever heard of such a thing before? And yet, is it altogether so contrary to all our experience of wars and the history of civil or international strife? The professional men of peace in revolutionary epochs have generally been the first to unsheath the sword, or, if not exactly *that*, to cry aloud for vengeance when the hour of carnal conflict was imminent. There are modern instances not far from our own doors, and they are instances that may peradventure be held to justify themselves. They only show how little of reality, of substantial purpose, force or effect, there can be looked for in any formal Conference on the subject of international peace—let the Conference be ever so well constituted or the great interests which depend upon the maintenance of peace ever so amply represented.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to GARIBALDI at Geneva may not tend further to derange the balance of his mind, or propel him into premature military endeavor. But it must, nevertheless, be held by all judicious friends of Italy to be more or less unfortunate alike for the Liberator and for the cause he has so fully at heart. The advocates of Italian unity may be summarily divided into two classes: those who confound the process of political unification with the religious regeneration of the kingdom, and those who look at the anomalous character of the existing Roman Sovereignty from a purely secular standpoint. The former class comprise all the religious propogandists who vainly dream of a revolution throughout Christendom as the natural sequence of the removal of the seat of the Government of the Catholic Church from Rome. To this class of politico-religious workers all methods of invasion, all agencies, all instruments, are held available. They would as soon issue a declaration of war from a Peace Assembly, with GARIBALDI for their chieftain, as they would listen to a homily on universal brotherhood from the lips of ELIHU BURRITT. They would reach religious peace through a carnal warfare if it could, to their way of thinking, be compassed in no other way. The other class again, assuming a less exalted motive of action, generally weigh the question in the cool balance of reason; give policy and expediency the obligations of international friendship, and considerations of financial economy their full weight. And this is what the higher order of Italian statesmen, who follow in the footsteps of CAVOUR, are doing to-day. They do not contemplate an assault upon the Church in working cautiously and steadily for Italian unity. They do not misinterpret the religious sentiment of Italy so far as to aim at revolutionizing the religion of the Italian people. They are not carried off with the delusion that the Roman Catholic Church, as a religious organization, would be less powerful were the whole of what is called the patrimony of St. Peter secularized to-morrow. They simply hold, quietly but firmly, that the independent sovereignty of Rome is incompatible with the permanent independence of the Kingdom of Italy; and they watch and wait patiently for the time when the head of the Roman Church can be better accommodated—even if it is within the walls of Rome—than he is now, sustaining the burdens of a temporal administration which brings his spiritual office no credit, which subjects him to the offensive patronage of a foreign ruler, and which perpetuates a local discontent unknown elsewhere, wherever his spiritual authority is recognized.

State Canal Frauds and the Contract System.

It is admitted by all parties that this State has been defrauded out of several millions of dollars under the present system of canal management. The chief blame for these losses is laid upon the Canal Contracting Board. Hence it is to be abolished, and a Superintendent of Public Works is to take its place. What powers should he have? Should he be at liberty to make appointments and removals, and to expend appropriations without check? If not, what checks, in addition to limiting the amount of money at his disposal, should be placed upon him? It is upon these questions that the investigations into canal frauds throw the most useful light. They show how frauds have been committed, and they suggest certain precautions which should be taken to prevent their recurrence. It must, however, be borne in mind that the organization and working of the Canal Contracting Board has afforded the best chances for frauds. By getting rid of it, we may be delivered from at least a large number of the facilities for inroads upon the State Treasury. But to cut off those chances for fraud which may not be reached by a change from a Board to a Superintendent, it is proposed to make some amendment in the contract system. Senators SANFORD, GIBSON and MURPHY say in their report that "the present system of keeping the canals in repair, by contract, has been and still is one of the most prolific sources of fraud, and the Committee believe that said system ought to be speedily changed or abandoned."

To abandon completely the contract system in the conduct of the public business seems impracticable. If practicable, however, it may not be for the interest of the State to give the proposed Superintendent of Public Works the power of employing as many men as he may choose to keep the canals and other public property in good order. To establish this system might be to make our canals a grand political machine, like the rotten municipal government of New-York City. The present system of advertising public work and letting it to the highest bidder has been long established and is still generally approved. Publicity in managing public business has hitherto been considered essential to economy. How could this publicity be attained if the contract system be altogether abandoned?

It may be said—and this is probably the point which Senators SANFORD, GIBSON and MURPHY wish to place clearly before the public—that the present contract system has failed so far as the canals are concerned. No one denies this. But is not the proper remedy for this failure not abandonment, but reform? A simplification of the contract system in some way, the increase of checks upon fraudulent contractors, additional publicity to all the proceedings in such cases, heavier penalties for frauds, and chiefly, certainty of punishment—these are the requisites for increased economy and efficiency in the management of public works, which are suggested, though not urged in plain terms, by the Canal Investigating Committee.

In all departments of business, private and public, frauds are perpetrated. Every individual who makes a contract of any kind is liable to be swindled. Governments and corporations are subject to the same grievances in this respect as private citizens, but to a greater extent. In regard to the canals, it is proved by the Canal Investigating Committee that contractors sometimes buy off opposition. Sometimes competitors' bids are defaced, or otherwise rendered informal. Forgery is resorted to in some cases, robbery in other cases; perjury in others. The State Canal Contracting Board is implicated in so far as it laid down "rules" calculated to favor its friends and to open doors for thieves into the State Treasury. But all these devices for defrauding the State, as well as the methods of evading the fulfillment of contracts, are old and stale, and familiar tricks to many of the inmates of Sing Sing. Why then have not the perpetrators of canal frauds, or at least some of them, been sent to keep company with other criminals in the State Prison? We want a system of canal management which will secure this result. Improvements in the contract system are valuable only after we have placed honest, competent, energetic men at the head of every department of Government, and have given them power to defeat the schemes of fraudulent contractors and of pilfering subordinates.

Internal Revenue—New Rule as to Informers' Shares.

The Secretary of the Treasury has promulgated a new rule in reference to the shares which informers are to receive under the Internal Revenue Law, providing that in all cases the informers' share shall pay its "proportionate share" of the costs and expenses of the legal proceedings. This has doubtless been the result of the decisions of the Courts which we discussed a week or two since.

This new provision will be also the subject of judicial construction we presume, for the informers will be as little satisfied with it as the Government was with the former rule as construed by the Courts. The effect of it would seem to be that in no case can an informer receive $5,000, because his "share" will be calculated under that part of the old rule which remains, by which that "share" is limited to $5,000 in any one case, and then that share is subject to the payment of its proportion of the "costs and expenses." Thus if the proceeds were $100,000, and the costs and expenses were $1,000, the informer's share reaching $5,000 would have to pay five per cent. of the costs. There is reason, however, in this mode of treating the proceeds as one fund, and making each part of the fund bear its proportion of the expense of realizing it.

But, as we have said before, the question is one of public policy rather than of reasonableness, and the only question worth considering is what is to be the effect of the change. It may be that its effect will be to prevent all small seizures, because the expense of forfeiture is at present so great that this rule will leave little or nothing for informers where the property is of less value than—say $500. In such small seizures the violator of the law will certainly have an advantage now that he did not before, because he can say to any one who threatens to inform on him, "You can gain nothing by informing and I will give you something to keep still."

If such shall be the result of this change in the rule, it will very speedily show itself in the cessation of small seizures, and if such a result does appear, it will be a subject for consideration whether some means cannot be taken to lessen the expense of small forfeitures, or whether some further modification of the rule may not be required.

MINOR TOPICS.

The election in Maine, echoing that of California, sounds a voice of warning to the Republican Party everywhere to go into future contests unimpeded by personal unpopularities and needless side issues. From verge to verge of the Republic, the voice of the ballot has been ominous; and the geographical, hardly less than the political, position occupied by Maine and California, is significant of what may be expected of the States lying between the two oceans, provided the same elements are suffered to work. In California, the persistent bolstering up of unpopular candidates helped toward the Republican defeat. The race was run with the dead weight of at least one man who ought not to have been carried. In Maine, the handicap was the ale-and-cider law, which pulled down last year's great victory to what was a close, if successful, contest. Connecticut had already told substantially the same story, and sounded the same warning. We cannot help thinking that these three results are premonitory of others to come. If the Republicans wish to lose all the doubtful States, and to decrease their majorities in the sure States, let them continue to be harnessed to the drags of unworthy candidates and of all sorts of small-beer "reforms." For success, the battle must be fought on clean-cut, square political issues, involving political principles; otherwise, the coalition of all opposing elements is pretty sure to defeat the party. Having a sure triumph on the main issue, it is blundering to lose it by starting side issues.

We would suggest to the purveyor of "stationery" to the City offices that the envelope used by the King of Burmah for his late letter to the Viceroy would be admirable to introduce here. It was, as the *Times of India* tells us, a carved ivory tube, eighteen inches long and two inches in diameter, cased in a cloth of gold, and that again in a bag of heavy crimson silk. Now we submit that his Majesty of the Golden Foot has precisely the same idea of the luxury necessary to an official letter as our contractors and suppliers of City stationery. A missive written with ink costing $4 per bottle, contained in a glass inkstand costing $30, with whatever aid may be got from a $3 sponge-cup, in one or other of the offices kept sacred from dust by $539 worth of feather dusters,—such a missive, we say, deserves an envelope of the sort just described.

The London *Court Journal* of Aug. 17 says: "Lord and Lady AMBERLEY have gone to the United States. His lordship has doubtless the wise idea of learning the working of that political life *which will so soon have to be adopted in this country*." This is something of an acknowledgement for the organ of the most aristocratic court in Europe, and shows the good sense of the editor. Lord and Lady AMBERLEY were at Newport, R. I., last week.

The hydraulic propeller steamship, to which we have alluded once or twice, and which is really beginning to arrest marked attention in Europe, as destined to overthrow the present system, has had another trial in Stokes Bay, England, with two Admiralty screw-vessels pitted against her. The London *Times*, of Aug. 15, devotes nearly three columns to the subject, giving a very minute report of the trial, from which it appears that in six runs over the measured mile, the gunboat *Waterwitch* (hydraulic) obtained an average speed of 9,223 knots with forty-one revolutions of the turbine, against an average of 9,267 knots by the screw boats, with 107.25 revolutions of the starboard engines and 108.26 of the port engines. The *Times* says the hydraulic machinery "worked perfectly and almost noiselessly," without "even so much as a warm bearing from the time of its erection" in the hold of the *Waterwitch*. The Admiralty has ordered two other vessels fitted with the hydraulic propeller, to more fully test its powers.

When Secretary STANTON was unsettled in the Cabinet, and the chances of his getting out of office seemed to be about even, the Washington papers told us that the betting men were busily offering wagers on one side or the other, and a good deal of money changed hands when at last he was "suspended." The mania for this sort of gambling seems to be spreading. A Washington paper says that parties usually well posted about public affairs offer to wager that Gen. GRANT will not remain in the War Department beyond Saturday next, and the telegraph brings to one of our contemporaries the news of bets being offered in the lobbies of Willard's that MCCULLOCH would be compelled to resign before the 1st of October. "Of course," it is added, "there were no takers, as those men who wanted to bet were fresh from the White House, and supposed to be well informed." We might, in the interest of public virtue, make a protest against this entire business, if it were of any use; but, as that would serve no purpose, we must, in the interest of fair play, protest against any advantage being given to the betters on either side. Seeing what things have come to, the President, as well as Mr. MCCULLOCH and Gen. GRANT, should be particularly careful not to furnish any information, or any hint, or any clew, to any outsider, or even to any insider, who will use it for the purpose of playing off on his less fortunate fellows, who may be willing to risk a five, a ten, or a fifty on the Cabinet complications. Let there be fair play all round, and let HOYLE be justified.

The *World* is now devoting its attention to the subject of ladies' dress, and argues in favor of a "Congress of American women to decide what style of dress American women shall wear." We have no sort of objection to such a Congress ourselves; but it is certainly a delightful fancy that its members would ever *agree* upon anything. The *World* says: "The French fashions, which all the world continues to pattern after, are now, and for a long time have been, set by the *demi-monde*—the worse than *demi-monde*—of the French capital. The short dresses, all the latest and most extraordinary novelties of street and drawing-room costume, were originated by one or a conclave, of the Parisian *lorettes*." Now, this is pure nonsense. The "French fashions" have no such origin, though it is very common for men who know nothing about the subject to say they have. It would be as well and as wise to say that the fashions and the novelties in male costume are invented by blacklegs. The fact is that the "French fashions," which America and all the world copy after, are the inventions of professional *artistes* in Paris, and especially in Berlin—*artistes* who, as such, having nothing whatever to do with the *demi-monde*, and who do not even as a rule, get their styles adopted or established through that quarter. By far the greater part of the novelties in ladies' dress really have their origin in Berlin, with the skillful, ingenious and fertile *artistes* of the *Bazaar*. The Parisian governors of style take up some of these and invent others, and, by the facilities which they possess, establish them throughout the civilized world. The *demi-monde* doubtless adopt them as well as the *haut-monde*; but it is far more to the patronage of the latter than the former that their universal currency is due.

The official result of the Virginia registration shows that the whites control the Old Dominion by a good working majority of nearly 14,000 votes. The figures are, whites, 115,157; colored, 101,490. This result effectually disposes of Admiral SEMMES' audacious slander, that the military commanders had, by "gross fraud" and "villainy," procured a black majority in every one of the Southern States. Several others of the Southern States will show a plurality for the whites, and yet the ex-Captain of the *Alabama*, first alleging what was false, made that mendacity in fact the basis for slander against men like SCHOFIELD and ORD, who are incapable of the "fraud" and "villainy" wherewith he repeatedly, in his letter from Mobile to a Memphis paper, has charged them. Even in those States where, as in South Carolina and Alabama, the negro registered vote is the greater, either the surplus negro population or the number of the whites disfranchised by act of Congress accounts for the result, without SEMMES' rash assertion of a "fraud upon the white vote, perpetrated by the military commanders, aided and encouraged by the War Department."

The European papers chronicled impressively the fact that when the Emperor NAPOLEON met his Imperial Austrian *confrére* at Salsburg, he was dressed in a plain black suit of civilian's costume. The Kaiser, on the other hand, was gorgeously gotten up in military and Imperial toggery, which formed a striking and noticeable contrast. The day after the meeting, however, to the astonishment and consternation of all Salsburg, all Austria, and all mankind, FRANCIS JOSEPH appeared with NAPOLEON in the public streets, dressed in a dark civilian's frock and trowsers and wearing a round hat! This is said to be an incident without precedent in his history, and is adduced as a proof that his policy has completely changed. We ourselves must regard the event as of the most formidable character. We fear, however, it looks ill to the Austrian dynasty. The Bonaparte can carry on this way if he pleases; but it is quite another matter for the Hapsburg. If the thing was brought about through the example or instigation of the French Emperor, we may set it down as certain that the Salsburg Conference was merely a piece of Napoleonic duplicity to subvert the Austrian throne.

The *Journal of Mining* in a sensible article on the use of the divining-rod, pretty clearly disposes of the mystery attending it by making it either the conscious or unconscious action of the will upon the muscles of him who holds the rod, being either voluntarily or involuntarily, the direct result of his experienced judgment concerning the vicinity of water or mineral or whatever he may be seeking. At the close of the article, however, the writer rather unnecessarily "mixes things." He says: "Science is not afraid of facts. Neither theology nor politics nor popular prejudice can hinder its progress. Thousands of scientific men are eagerly examining the world of things, each one knowing that his reward will be fame and glory, if he discover one new law or force in nature. The fact that, under this argus-eyed investigation, neither the physical phenomena of table-tipping, mesmerism nor divination have disclosed anything new, argues badly for their claims." In truth, the scope of divination is so limited and its functions so well performed by common sense, that it stands a poor chance of disclosing novelties; and table-tipping, thus far, seems to have developed only an unprecedented capability in mankind to ascribe to the supernatural that which may be accounted for by the natural; but to put mesmerism in the same category with these, is to commit the same simple error of making mystery of that which is plain and intelligible. From the remotest ages the magnetic influence of man upon man and other animals, has been practiced as an art. ANTON MESMER proved the identity, or at all events the intimate analogy, existing between animal and terrestrial magnetism. In Europe animal magnetism is largely used under governmental and scientific sanction as a powerful remedial and anæsthetic agent. If "science is not afraid of facts," why does it not properly investigate that art in America, and, by reducing its many apparently strange facts to scientific order, take it out of the realm of supernatural fantasies, where the scientific men of America alone are content to leave it, and place it where its undoubted powers may be made beneficial to man? It is very easy to make fun of mesmerism, just as it is easy to ridicule any political or religious theory that one does not believe in. But how about the "facts?"

What a singular state of things they must have in Manchester, England—that is, not singular, for it obtains in all large European towns, but, from an intelligent American point of view, a very remarkable state of things. The other day, a youth, in the service of the Manchester Carriage Company, was taken out of the Company's yard and appointed temporarily to be guard of an omnibus—conductor, as we should call such an officer if he existed here. The legal number for the outside seats being only eighteen, this youth, ignorant of the rules, and impressed with the necessity of accommodating the increased traffic which an agricultural show brought about on that day, allowed twenty-two to ride. He was fined forty shillings—"the smallest fine possible for the inconvenient and dangerous practice of overloading;" so said the Justice. Imagine a free and independent American citizen, whether of domestic or foreign descent, arrested and fined $10 for a single case of overloading—carrying *four* passengers more that the vehicle was intended for!

We like the "National Game" of Base Ball, and two broken fingers and a whole quintette of crooked and warped and ridged fingernails may testify to our devotion to that same. But yet we don't, can't and won't approve of any violations of the Queen's English in the interest of ball, either base, or cricket, or croquet. And so we appeal to umpires, judges, referees and all players to drop, ignore, wipe out, and forever do away with that rapidly incoming barbarism, "One *Strike*." When a batsman strikes at, but fails to hit, a ball, the umpire forthwith calls out "one strike"—and so it goes on to "two strikes" and "three strikes," and then, thank fortune, there is an end. Why can't they say "one stroke," or "one hit," or "one blow," and so preserve at the same time their grammar and their self-respect. And yet some men say "one strike" without seeming to know that they are committing a crime against decency.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Amnesty Proclamation—Its True Intent and Meaning—Future Course of the President.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Amnesty Proclamation, which made its appearance yesterday, is accepted here by the friends of Congress as the first step in the Presidential purpose of reopening registration, and delaying the elections already ordered in the rebel States, until those whom it is claimed are by this proclamation restored to the right of franchise can register. If it does not mean this, say Republicans, it does not mean anything. This construction is strongly confirmed by the intimate political friends of the President who have been urging this measure, who unhesitatingly assert that enfranchisement follows as a logical consequence, and that the President, now committed to that position, must of necessity carry it into practice by the requisite orders to the military commanders. The class who urge this upon the the President are those men who are really anxious for a direct conflict with Congress. They know that such action on Mr. JOHNSON'S part would unquestionably precipitate the collision, for they know it would involve a violation of the Reconstruction Acts in two most important respects, viz.: That provision which makes the District Commanders independent of the President in interpreting and executing the law, and that other provision which declares that no person shall be entitled to register by virtue of any pardon or amnesty, who would not be entitled to register were such pardon or amnesty withheld. These same men are anxious for this result, because they believe Congress to be an unconstitutional body, and that it ought to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. JERRY BLACK declares that the right of the President to do this is as clear as the right of Congress to impeach, and though Mr. JOHNSON'S most intimate advisers know him to be a weak man, yet they hope that once fully committed to this position, his obstinacy and passionate temper may be relied on to carry it to the end, reckless of consequences. This is the course which BLAIR, BLACK & Co., of the Northern Copperhead Party, and PERRY, HILL & Co., of the Southern Rebel Party, are goading the President up to.

Curiosity is now thoroughly awakened to see the *modus operandi* by which the President will apply the doctrine of his Amnesty Proclamation to the present *status* of reconstruction affairs—whether he will call upon the erudite BINCKLEY for another prolix opinion, or whether he will assume the doctrine as completely established, and issue an order accordingly direct to the District Commanders. Though the law prohibits this, yet he claims the right to do it under the constitutional provision which binds him to execute the laws. This order would not have to pass through Gen. GRANT as General-in-Chief, and even if it did, he has no power under the law to refuse to transmit it. If, as Secretary of War, he should refuse, it would be equally void of effect, for by a stroke of his pen the President would remove him for his contumacy, and the country would be no better off than before—would, in fact, be the worse for that, because GRANT in the War Department is just as much of a clog upon the reactionary tendencies of the President as Mr. STANTON ever was. Such an order reaching the military commanders, the question will arise with them, are they bound to obey it? The law vests in them the exclusive responsibility of its execution, subject in certain respects to the revision of the General-in-Chief. In deciding the question of obedience, undoubtedly the *advice* of Gen. GRANT would be a very potent aid to a conclusion, though under the law he is powerless to give instructions. The Commander then must decide between the command as expressed in the law, and the command of the President. If he obeys the latter, he is responsible to Congress, and may even render himself liable to fine and imprisonment under the penal section of the act itself; if he obeys the express command of Congress, and thus disobeys the President, he will be promptly relieved, even if he be not court-martialed for the military offence of insubordination—for the President does not hesitate to assent that he is invested with a double power over these officers—the power to direct them as civil agents in the execution of the laws, and the military power inhering in him as Commander-in-Chief.

There are many people, doubtless, who do not believe that the President will dare to go to this extreme. I have been of that number. But my observations of late have convinced me that Mr. JOHNSON, in the words of his friend, Mr. Nasby, is "determined to be President or nothin." He is now fulminating proclamations and orders with a shrewd care to keep the words "Constitution" and "lawfully constituted authority" well before the people as a cloak for the mischief behind. All that Mr. JOHNSON does will be emblazoned with the word "Constitution" from head to foot, and I am certain that if he can force Gen. GRANT into even an apparent position of resisting what Mr. JOHNSON pleases to interpret and style "lawfully constituted authority," he will not hesitate to put him under arrest, and place another in command. This mode of getting Gen. GRANT out of the way, despite the provisions of the second section of the Army Appropriation Act, which declares that he shall neither be removed, suspended nor transferred, has been freely talked of in White House circles, and it is held that there is no prohibition even in that act, which would prevent Gen. GRANT'S arrest by superior military authority for insubordination.

This course is just as clearly foreshadowed, and just as confidently predicted by the President's most intimate advisers here, as the events which have already occurred have been. If it is not followed, ascribe it to a lack of courage on the part of the President, and not to any faltering in the purposes of his political bedfellows.

CYMON.

The California Election—Further Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Complete returns from thirteen counties and partial returns from twenty-eight counties make HAIGHT'S majority nearly 9,000. Nine counties to hear from will give a small vote, and will probably increase HAIGHT'S majority. The total vote polled in the thirteen counties mentioned was 45,589, HAIGHT'S majority being 3,955. The same counties, at the last general election, gave a total vote of 59,647, and a Union majority of 8,479. The decrease of the vote in these counties this year, was 14,058, notwithstanding it was the most exciting election for many years. The registration shows no decrease in the number entitled to vote. The vote for FAY, (Independent Republican,) for Governor, was about 1,200, as far as known.

Capt. R. J. VANDEWATER died in his bed last night. He commanded the first regular steamer on Lake Ontario, in 1820. Some years ago he was VANDERBILT'S agent in California.

The Hale and Norcross Mining Company has declared a dividend of $125.

The mail steamship *Golden City*, has sailed for Panama with $604,919 in treasure, a little over one-half of which is for New-York.

Large Fire at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The extensive spice-mill of C. J. FELL & BRO., who do business in Philadelphia, was burned to-day. The mill, which was one of the largest in the country, was of stone and four stories in height. There was a large stock of manufactured goods on hand in the upper part of the mill, not a particle of which was saved. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is supposed to have originated from a trough full of ground cloves, which accidentally caught fire from a nail which ran through one of the grinding machines. The loss is very heavy.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The Recent Elections—Government and Opposition Candidates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, the acknowledged leader of the party in opposition to the Government, is in a fair way of being beaten at the polls, horse, foot and artillery. Fifty elections for each Parliament have been decided, and out of those the Privy Council claim the support of at least forty-five, and the Premier of the local Government is clearly entitled to the support of forty. This is an encouraging state of affairs for the two Governments. It has been reported that New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia would go strongly against the Ministry, but that is not probable, seeing that both Provinces have made the issue one of Union or disunion, altogether free from party entanglements. Even were it likely that the Government could get but a few supporters from that quarter, they would still be in the majority. Ontario and Quebec are making a clean sweep of the Rouges and Brownite reformers. A considerable majority of Conservatives have been returned in both Provinces, and, what is very singular, wherever a reformer has come out as a Government candidate for the local Parliament, he has been almost invariably defeated, while on the contrary Conservatives have succeeded. Another curious feature is the fact that in some instances only one of two candidates running in the same interest has been elected; either the one for the general or the one for the local Parliament has been defeated. Thus in North Perth the opposition candidate for the Commons is elected by a considerable majority, and the Government candidate for the Assembly by a far larger majority.

The most important election since that of Mr. GIBBS against Mr. BROWN, is that of Mr. RUFUS STEPHENSON for Kent, against Mr. MCKELLAR, the right hand man of Mr. BROWN in Parliament. All attempts to come near him in a contest had previously failed, until Mr. STEPHENSON, a rising young man, at present and for two years past Mayor of Chatham, entered the lists. It was seen from the first that he was just the man, and Mr. MCKELLAR hardly ever left his own constituency during the contest to assist others, as was his wont. The election of Mr. STEPHENSON has cast a complete gloom over the opposition, for Mr. MCKELLAR was the man looked to after the defeat of Mr. BROWN.

The return of the four ministerial candidates for this city appears to have had a great effect upon other elections, and immediately after some of the reform strongholds were carried by large majorities, a reversal of public sentiment not quite unexpected, yet hardly anticipated by the opponents of the Government, who chuckled over the prospect of securing at least 62 out of the 82 seats in the respective Parliaments. No man could have boasted louder of an expectant victory than Mr. BROWN; but he was evidently too sanguine. He has not only lost his best subordinate, Mr. MCKELLAR, but the presiding genius of the great Reform Convention held in this city just previous to elections, Mr. PATRICK, has been beaten by Mr. SHANLEY. Central Canada has not yet elected a single opponent of the Government, and may probably give two. There never was such a political revolution since the days of the Family Compact, when that irresponsible body did as it pleased, and had whom it pleased elected.

Party spirit has run high in the elections; yet it has been of little avail, for the people have chosen their representatives irrespective of party, and many who at first professed to be partisans have found it necessary to modify their views and declare for good measures, without reference to the party introducing them. In this way a Parliament for the Dominion will be found composed of men desirous rather of furthering the interests of the country than offering obstructions to useful legislation, should the Government see fit to favor the country with what it needs. There is no reason to fear that the Government will take a high-handed course, as some people profess to believe, for they cannot afford to risk their reputation now. The past, however bad it was, should now be blotted out; and everything goes to show that a different line of conduct will be pursued in the future. The cries so freely indulged in were merely used to serve a party purpose, and soon we shall hear no more of "corruption, annexation," and such like senseless stuff.

The great struggle in Montreal has ended in the return of Messrs. CARTIER and MCGEE, notwithstanding the determination with which their opponents worked; and happily there has been no serious disturbance, as there was at one time too much reason to fear there would be. Montreal sends one opponent to the House of Commons in the person of Mr. WORKMAN, a representative of the mercantile rather than of any political interest. He is more favorable to the views of the Montreal merchants than Mr. ROSE would have been. The latter gentleman saw plainly that he could not square his views with those of the gentlemen who have for along time been striving to force a trade policy upon Canada particularly for the benefit of their own city, and therefore obnoxious to the West. Having failed upon this point, he went to Huntingdon, the county formerly represented by Mr. SOMMERVILLE, the only member from Lower Canada who ever supported the principle of representation according to population; and so great has been the change there that Mr. SOMMERVILLE did not venture to come forward. Mr. ROSE has, consequently, been elected by a very large majority.

The representatives of the Press who came forward have met with very fair success. Out of the six who entered the field, namely: Hon. M. CAUCHON, of the *Journal de Quebec*; B. C. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Montreal *Gazette*; Mr. RUFUS STEPHENSON, of the Chatham *Planet*; Mr. M. BOWELL, of the Belleville *Intelligencer*, for the Commons, and Mr. WHITE, of the Hamilton *Spectator*, for the Assembly, three have been elected. Mr. BOWELL has not yet gone through the contest, and Mr. WHITE only lost his election by four votes. The Americans have been equally successful, four out of six having been elected—Mr. HOWLAND being a member of the Privy Council.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Mr. SANFIELD MACDONALD are in the West, and are to be at the nomination which takes place in Lambton on Monday. Mr. MACKENZIE, another heavy Brown candidate, is opposed by Mr. VIDAL; and as there is a desire on the part of the Government to defeat him, the two Premiers have undertaken to assist in the work. It is of importance that he should be beaten, for then the opposition would have no one of any consequence to look to their interests. The Premiers are playing a splendid game; they have determined upon the utter political destruction of Mr. BROWN, and the chances are that they will succeed.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Speech of Senator Wade at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Senator WADE spoke here to-day, according to appointment. A large meeting listened to him. He began by saying that in his judgment no more important crisis in the history of our Government had ever existed than the present. Though the conflict of arms had ceased, there must be no relaxation. The powers which opposed the Government during the war still exist, their purposes unchanged, their determination unaltered. He said: When the special session of Congress closed, many believed that at last the President of the United States would abandon the course he had so long pursued, accept the policy of Congress, which was approved by a large majority of the people, and execute the laws passed by that body. I was not of that number, for I had no confidence that he would administer the laws with fidelity when freed from the restraints which were necessarily imposed upon him during the session of Congress. Surely enough he has fallen back into the same devious course; and, at last, we have it from his special organ that he is on the war-path. By his proclamation you know that he still asserts his determination to pursue a policy in opposition to that of Congress; and we have hints from all sides that he will carry out that policy, peaceably if he can, if not, by force. Doubtless many of you think that such an undertaking is so rash that no man in his senses would attempt it. But you know when Fort Sumter was fired upon, some thought that actual war was not intended. The speaker assured the people that as great peril exists to-day as when armed rebels struck at the life of the Republic, and he ardently appealed to those who saved the nation by their valor then to rally to its salvation now. No one could say he had been an alarmist during the war. He had never doubted our ultimate success; but the machinations of the present enemies of the Republic do not arrest the attention as did the clamors of war, and are so much the more dangerous for that reason. He referred to the fact that the rebel leaders show no signs of repentance, but are ready to try again when the opportunity offers. He spoke of the Congressional Committee which investigated the temper and disposition of the South, and concluded that rebellion is as rife as at any time during the war. He said in reference to that state of feeling: The danger lies in the fact that standing back of those who got up and carried on the rebellion was a large organized party at the North whose sympathies were with them, and who gave them all the aid and comfort in their power. I will even say that were it not for the sympathy of the Democratic Party there would never have been a rebellion. I know this better than you who were at home. Day after day I was in close council with Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Hunter, Crittenden and others of minor note. In that room where there were none to take note for publication all talked familiarly together, and the plans and purposes of the South were openly avowed. We told them that would bring on a war; but they said, "No! You cannot coerce a State," insisting upon the right of States to secede. "If war comes," said DAVIS, "the blow will fall upon you and not upon us. The North and not the South will be devastated. If it comes to that the City of New-York has agreed to go with us." I have no doubt they had an understanding to that effect with WOOD, BARLOW, and others, to hurl, if possible, the great metropolis into the whirlpool of secession. DAVIS also said that Pennsylvania and Indiana would go with them, and to support his statement held up defiantly the resolutions adopted on the 5th of January, 1861, by the Democratic Conventions in those States sending greetings to the leaders of Secession, and pledging two hundred thousand men to assist them. The resolutions declared that if any attempt was made to coerce the South, the armies of the Government would march over the dead bodies of the Democracy. These he flaunted in my face, and told me that even my own State would join with them. I recollect the reply I made to him: The Democracy of the North, like the devil, will lead you into the scrape, and then leave you there. [Laughter.] When it comes to the clash of arms, not one of them will raise his arm in the cause of rebellion. Again I say that but for the aid and comfort afforded the Southern leaders by the Democracy of the North, there would have been no war. I charge upon this great organized party the responsibility of 300,000 of the flower of our youth, lying in their graves by the Democratic Party. He meant those who kept up the party during the war, and through it opposed the Government. Those who in Ohio put up a convicted traitor for Governor, and exerted themselves to elect him. Where was Judge THURMAN when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a candidate for Governor? He was acting in concert with the great banished, who was working out his sentence in a foreign land. Mr. THURMAN could not plead ignorance in this matter. It was known to all that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had been tried by a military tribunal under guidance of one of the most upright men in the service, who, if reports are true, had he been allowed his own way would have disposed of the case in a manner which would have prevented Mr. VALLANDIGHAM from making treasonable speeches over the country now. Mr. THURMAN was a gentleman in social relations; but as fit to be trusted with Government affairs as Judas Iscariot with religion. Democracy would let bygones be bygones; but it can't be done here. The speaker sketched the history of the rebellion and events leading to it, and then said, where were your Democrats when the war broke out; its thunders awoke the Republican party and some patriotic Democrats. But the remainder thought it unconstitutional to coerce a State, and think so yet. They folded their arms, and were willing to permit an invasion of the North, and the ultimate destruction of the Government by the rebels. They denounced every measure enacted for the safety of the country to be unconstitutional. They did all in their power to depreciate the currency, the very sinew by which the army was equipped, clothed, paid and fed, by pronouncing its rags unconstitutionally set afloat in the country. When asked to bring forth, on constitutional measures, themselves, for the suppression of the rebellion, they were dumb; yea, more dumb than Balaam's ass. They could not and did not do anything but cavil about the measures enacted by the Union Party. It was inconsistent for Democrats to complain about the extent of a war which they had prolonged by their unreasonable course in extending sympathy to rebels, by their efforts to depreciate the currency and discourage enlistments, by sending men to Canada. They swore the debt never would be paid; now they are afraid it will be paid. On the question of negro suffrage he said it was of no practical importance, but the principle was of some significance. Who is mean enough to deprive a colored man of suffrage when he bears his share of everything?

He closed by appealing to those from the country to organize their townships so that every available man could be brought to the polls. Whatever is most valuable among men is obtained by the hardest labor and retained by the greatest vigilance. It would require considerable work to meet the scheming plans of the Democracy, but with proper efforts it could be done. There are clouds and difficulties before us now, but with a firm determination to overcome these impediments, the way will be soon clear.

MARYLAND.

Democratic Conservative Mass Meeting in Baltimore—Resolutions.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

A Democratic Conservative mass meeting convened at Monument-square to-night, to ratify the new Constitution. It exceeded in numbers any former meeting in Baltimore, the number gathered about the stands being estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 persons.

The delegations from the various wards with their transparencies and banners paraded the streets. Ex-Gov. PRATT presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by Gov. SWANN and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Conservatives in Baltimore, in mass meeting assembled, having considered the lamentable condition of their country, with one voice unanimously proclaim their unalterable attachment to a republican form of government such as has been handed down from the fathers of constitutional liberty, and to equal rights under the Government to all the States and citizens of a common country, and for the support of that statement they do hereby pledge all that is dear to them as freemen and all proper means and efforts known to the laws of the land; and for that purpose, also, will unite with all good citizens to oppose any deviation from that theory and practice of government which for so many happy years caused the United States to be the object of the love and confidence of its citizens and the respect and admiration of the world.

Resolved, That the Constitution of 1864, under which we now live, was conceived in sin and brought forth by a course of iniquitous and oppressive policy at war with the interests of the people; and that by its provisions the sovereignty of the people was vested in the General Assembly, by whose fiat alone we now hold our dearest rights; that the Constitution now submitted for adoption expresses the sentiments of the people of the State, is the charter of their liberty, and should receive the zealous support of every son of Maryland in whose viens runs one drop of patriotic blood, in whose heart there remains sufficient honor to redeem his manhood from the curse of military domination and revolutionary violence.

Resolved, That we will give to the wise and wholesome instrument submitted for our ratification that cordial and earnest support demanded by so great and beneficent a restoration, and thus place our native State beside her sisters in the triumph of freedom, sovereignty and law.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON, the patriotic President of the United States, and in the name of Constitutional liberty, of which he has shown himself the champion, we earnestly urge him to continue the good work of reconstruction of the Union.

Resolved, That THOMAS SWANN, the Governor of Maryland, has been faithful to the high trust committed to his hands and deserves the grateful thanks of all the people of the State, which he has delivered from its enemies and placed among the sovereign States of the country.

Resolved, That Maryland will answer to California the shout of triumph which strikes down the power of the bayonet and uprears the standard of free thought, free speech, and free institutions on the shores of the Pacific, and that with gallant Connecticut upon one side and noble Kentucky upon the other, she will march to victory leading the van of the true army of the Union to rescue the ballot-box from despotism, and to place the rights and liberties of all the States above the reach of faction and the power of the sword.

Order from Gen. Canby Requiring Paroles from Rebels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Gen. CANBY has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—It being known that many persons subject to parole under the terms of surrender of the insurgent armies, have, since the 9th day of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading obligations manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the United States, it is ordered that all such persons now residents or domiciled in, or who may hereafter become residents or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District (the States of North Carolina and South Carolina) be required to give, within thirty days after the receipt of this order, at the headquarters of the post or district in which they may be so resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th day of April, 1865. The parole will be given in duplicate—one to be retained by the person who gives it and the other to be forwarded to the District Headquarters for record and transmission.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIORE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Congressional Nominations in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Ex-Chief-Justice WOODWARD was unanimously nominated in Convention to-day, to fill the unexpired term in Congress of Mr. DENISON, deceased. This gives him the unanimous vote of the conferrees of the Twelfth Congressional District. The Judge is now in Europe, and will not return until after the election. The district is strongly Democratic, and the nomination probably insures Mr. WOODWARD's election in October.

Mechanics' Exhibition at Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

The Mechanics' Exhibition opened in this city this evening, and a large number of people are in attendance. Huntington Hall and several adjacent ones, covering nearly an acre of ground, are filled with articles. There are 1,300 exhibitors, and the number of articles already in amount to several thousand. Almost everything used for manufacturing purposes is on exhibition. The display of manufactured goods is very fine. It is proposed to continue the fair a month.

Death of Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Taylor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, Rector of Grace Church, New-York City, died after a short illness last night, at his summer residence at West Park, on the Hudson river.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

There were fifty-two yellow-fever deaths in this city for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Report of the Engineer—The Proposed Location and Plans—Estimated Cost and Revenue.

The Engineer of the New-York Bridge Company, Mr. JOHN A. ROEBLING, has presented a report to the Executive Committee of the Company, in which he sets forth his views with regard to the practicability of bridging the East River, without interfering with navigation, proposes plans for its construction, and gives an estimate of its probable cost and revenue.

LOCATION.

By the charter of the Company the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge is confined to a point at or near the junction of Main and Fulton streets; for the New-York terminus a latitude is allowed ranging from Chatham-square, along Chatham-street, to the junction of Nassau and Chatham. Through this legislative provision the surveys have been confined to two lines or routes, one terminating at Chatham-square, the other opposite the City Hall Park. By way of comparison, another route is added in the following table:

	Park Line. Feet.	Chatham-sq. Feet.	Bowery & Canal. Feet.
Distance across river from pier line to pier line	1,512	1,392	1,245
River span from centre to centre towers	1,600	1,480	1,433
Length of New-York approach from the terminus to centre of tower	2,361	1,916	2,771
Length of approach on Brooklyn side	1,881	1,804	1,780
Total length	5,862	5,200	5,984
Elevation of New-York terminus above high tide	36	32	49
Elevation of Brooklyn terminus above high tide	68	68	68

The Park line recommends itself as the true line of the bridge on account of the location of its New-York terminus, opposite the Registrar's Office in the Park. This point will collect and accommodate more travel than Chatham Square. Although the length of this line exceeds the Chatham Square line, and its central span will also be 120 feet greater, yet its more favorable location will far outweigh these and much weightier considerations. For the next fifty years to come the City Hall will remain the great focus of travel, from which speedy communications will ramify in all directions. Its easier grade is an important point in its favor. It also so happens that much less valuable property will be occupied on this line than on any other. Indeed, it is a curious circumstance that on the Park line, in a distance of 1,200 feet from the terminus of the anchorage, only three valuable buildings will have to be appraised, and these are near Franklin-square. Should the building of the bridge go hand in hand, as is proposed, with the improvements of the ground underneath, then indeed this work will greatly beautify and improve this part of the City, which appears to need it more than any other. To improve the entrance to the bridge it may be found necessary to occupy the offices of the *Daily News* and of the *Staats Zeitung*, which will increase the number of valuable buildings from three to five. The clear elevation of the river span in the centre is fixed by the charter at no less than 130 feet, high tide. I propose (says Mr. ROEBLING) to consume only six feet below the floor of the bridge for trussing in order to make the grade as easy as possible. This enables me to keep the ascent on the Park line down to 3.44 per 100. On the Chatham-square line the ascent would be 4.33 in 100, and this increase is a strong argument against this route. The difference in cost of the two lines is in favor of the Chatham-square route, but this difference amounts to less than one-half million of dollars, estimating property and all. I have come to the conclusion that, when in the comparison of the two lines the future revenues of the two bridges are taken into account, the greater value of the Park line will be rendered so conspicuous that its selection can be subject to no doubt. I have therefore confined my detail labors to the Park line as the true route which will most favor the interests of the community as well as of the Bridge Company. The Park line commences opposite the Registrar's office on Chatham-street, then crosses North William, William, Rose, Vandewater, Cliff, Franklin-square, Cherry, Water, Front and South; thence to the end of the old Pier, No. 29, now broken down; the line continues in a straight course across the river and then passes on the Brooklyn shore nearly through the centre of the spare slip of the Fulton Ferry Company; then passing over Water Dock and Front. A part of James-street, near Garrison, will be occupied by the Brooklyn anchorage. Leaving the anchorage, the line continues to pass over James, and then crossing York and Main streets obliquely, deflects toward Fulton: after crossing Prospect, near its intersection with Fulton, it terminates finally in the block which is bounded by Fulton, Prospect, Sands and Washington. The exact location of this terminus should not be determined before final surveys have been made and the line has been actually traced on the ground.

THE PLANS.

Between the two termini the whole length of the bridge is to be about 5,562 feet. Of this whole length 3,480 feet will be suspended in three openings. The central span will cross the river from pier line to pier line, without impeding the navigation, in one single span of exactly 1,600 feet from centre to centre of tower. From each tower toward the land side half spans will be supported by the land cables, 940 feet long each, measuring from the centre of the tower to the face of the anchor-wall. From the anchor-wall on the New-York side a distance remains of 1,387 feet to Chatham-street, opposite the Registrar's office. The distance from the anchor-wall to the Brooklyn terminus measures over 837 feet. The greater length of the bridge, therefore, forms a suspension bridge proper. For a better understanding of the subject those portions between the anchor-walls and the termini, Mr. ROEBLING proceeds to say, I shall call approaches. These approaches will be supported by iron girders and trusses, and these will rest at short intervals upon small piers of masonry or iron columns, located within those blocks of buildings which will be crossed and occupied. These pillars will form parts of walls needed for the division of the occupied ground into stores, dwellings, or offices. In every such case the bridge floor will be constructed perfectly fire and water proof, so as to serve as a roof to the blocks of houses and stores underneath. The streets will be crossed by iron girders at such elevations as to leave them unobstructed. This can be accomplished even in the crossing of North William-street, in New-York, so that on this side no necessity will arise for the vacation of any one street. In the crossing of Franklin square both girders and trusses will be employed. From the anchorage towards the river the bridge floor is suspended to the cables, and therefore needs no support. The elevation will be so high that the roofs of the buildings underneath will be cleared. This elevation at the anchorage will be 85 feet 8 inches above high tide, ascending towards the river at the rate of 3 feet 5 inches in each 100 feet. The iron framing which forms the bridge floor is 80 feet wide. This width is divided in five spaces, marked by six lines of iron trusses. The two outside spaces are 15 feet wide in the clear between the chords, and 15 feet 5 inches between the posts, and form roadways for all kinds of common travel. Iron tramways are laid down, 18 inches wide, for the wheels to run on, the same arrangement as on the Cincinnati bridge, leaving a width of 4 feet 8½ inches in the clear for the horses to walk on. The remaining 6 feet serve as a sidewalk for pedestrians. All vehicles and passengers who go by the roadways will take the right-hand track, which arrangement will prevent crowding and confusion. The next two spaces are thirteen feet wide each, and are to be provided with steel rails for the running of two passenger trains of cars, back and forward, alternately. These trains will be attached to an endless rope, which is to be propelled by a stationary engine, located on the Brooklyn side, underneath the floor. These two tracks, therefore, will be treated exactly like an inclined plane, an operation perfectly simple and perfectly well understood. I propose an effective running speed of twenty miles per hour, as, perhaps, the one most likely preferred. But this speed in the centre of the bridge may be increased to thirty and even forty miles per hour, with entire and absolute safety. In well-built cars, moving on a straight line, and over a perfect track, this motion will be scarcely felt. The starting and stopping will be gradual, and will be entirely under the control of the engineer. Allowing for the discharge of a train one minute, and for its filling another minute, including the time consumed in stopping and starting the train, there remain three minutes to run over one mile of the bridge. A speed of twenty miles is sometimes maintained on some of the heaviest coal inclines in our coal regions, rising one in ten, and with loads of several hundred tons of coal in one single train, propelled by wire ropes of two and a half inches diameter. The number of cars may be increased to ten in each train, each car fifty feet long from coupling to coupling, and eleven feet six inches wide outside, with a capacity to seat one hundred persons comfortably. Each car is to be divided crossways into eight coupés or sections. Each section will have two seats, fronting each other, and each seat will admit six to eight persons. I allow in this estimate twelve to thirteen persons for each section, or about one hundred persons for one car. Each section has two opposite doors, one for coming in, the other for going out. These doors are to be suspended sliding doors, and connected with each other by light bars, so that the eight doors on each side of a car can be opened or closed at one operation by the conductors. Two conductors will go with each train and attend to the opening and closing of these doors. The different cars being all attached to the same wire rope, their relative position will be fixed, and the rows of doors on each train may be opened and closed by a small windlass on the platform at each end. Each car will be supplied with such a windlass, so that the number of cars may be either increased or diminished. Or the closing and opening may be made self-acting, as the trains leave or enter the depot. Each car has opposite doors; those which point toward the center of the line are for entering, the opposite ones serve for going out. On the arrival of a train the inside passengers step out through the outside doors upon an independent sidewalk of ten feet wide, which leads out of the depot, either to the right or left of the central walk, without interfering with incoming passengers. For this reason the whole width of the bridge is widened out to 100 feet for a length of 500 feet at each terminus. Outside of these sidewalks are the common roadways securely fenced off. It is proposed to build the cars substantial but light, entirely of iron and steel.

The engineer refers to other proposed methods of running the cars, but concludes that the system above set forth thus far is the best that has been suggested. He dwells upon the immense advantages of such a communication between the two shores, by which nearly a half a million of men could cross in twenty-four hours. He argues at length that such a structure is practicable, and would be strong enough to sustain any weight that would be placed upon it. The two towers are to be 134 feet long and in extreme width 56 feet at the base, and below the upper cornice at the top of the tower these figures are reduced to 120 and 40 respectively. No rock will be found available for anchoring the suspension cables on either side of the river. Each of the four cables enter the anchor-walls at an elevation of nearly 80 feet above tide, and passes through the masonry a distance of 20 feet, at which point a connection is formed with the anchor-chains. These are composed of ten links; the first one is 18 feet long, the others are 12 feet 5 inches long each, measured from centre to centre of eye. Each chain has a total length of 129 feet 9 inches, and forms a curve of one-quarter of a circle, or exactly 90 degrees. The first link which connects with the cable occupies a horizontal position, while the last one is placed in a vertical line, and is attached to a massive anchor-plate, which supports the superincumbent masonry, whose weight must be great enough to balance the greatest tension to which the chain can ever be exposed. By this curvature of the chain a portion of its tension is converted into pressure, directed upon the wall. This pressure will be supported at each knuckle by cast-iron plates, which are to be bedded upon large blocks of granite.

The greatest weight which the cables and stays will ever have to support was stated at	4,753 tons
Allowing six times, we get 4,753x6	28,538 tons
Deduct supporting power of stays	15,000 tons
Leaves for the cables to support	13,538 tons
The tension resulting from this weight is 13,538x1.64	22,202 tons
Tension of one cable	5,550 tons

And this will be the tension each chain will have to support.

Now, estimating the ultimate strength of good steel bars at fifty tons per square inch, the section of each chain will be:

5,550 divided by 50	111 square inches
Allowing 40 tons	139 square inches
Allowing 30 tons for wrought iron	185 square inches
Allowing 25 tons for wrought iron	222 square inches

Whether steel or iron bars should be employed, and of what qualities, will be decided by their relative strength and relative cost.

The approach on the New-York side from Chatham-street to the anchorage wall will be 1,336 feet long. On the Brooklyn side it will be 836 feet long. Under them the Engineer proposes to erect buildings for market and other purposes. The results of the boring near the Brooklyn tower are so far favorable to a good foundation. No boring has been attempted yet on the New-York side. He argues that Liverpool and Paris, in another half century, will rank second to New-York; and after showing that our population has had an average increase of over fifty per cent. every ten years, estimates that in 1870 the population of New-York and vicinity will be not less than 2,000,000. Estimating the cost of the bridge at $6,675,357, he claims that the outlay is trifling in comparison with the advantage gained. Suppose, he says, that forty millions of passengers should be transported annually in the railway cars at a charge of one cent per her head, this would amount to forty millions of cents, or

or	$400,000
At 2 cents per head, it would be	800,000
At 3 cents per head, it would be	1,200,000
At 4 cents per head, it would be	1,600,000
At 5 cents per head, it would be	2,000,000

Now these receipts may be considered net receipts, because the revenues from the two roadways and from the central promenade are not included. I am fully satisfied that this last item alone will be very heavy, because every stranger in the City will visit this promenade and will enjoy its pleasures and its sights. The annual expenses of the bridge will be very light, and will only be a fraction of the receipts from the central promenade alone. The receipts from all sources will be so immense that the Bridge Company, in a few years after the completion of the work, will feel justified to put up great, magnificent depots and portals at both termini, which shall be a credit to the two cities.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SICKLES.

A Public Reception to be Given Him—Resolutions Passed by the Union Republican Committee—Meeting of the Officers of the Excelsior Brigade.

Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES arrived here in the steamer *Manhattan*, from Charleston, S. C., yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his daughter, and Brevet Col. E. W. DENNIS and Capt. J. W. CLOUS, of his staff. The General proceeded immediately to the Brevoort House, where quarters had been engaged for him, and after remaining a short time, proceeded to the residence of his parents, in Abingdon-square. In the afternoon he returned to the hotel, when he was waited upon by a large number of personal friends and citizens of New-York, besides a delegation of the citizens of Philadelphia, who invited him to visit their city at his earliest convenience.

Last evening the Union Republican General Committee met at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, for the purpose of taking measures with a view to extending to Gen. SICKLES a public reception. CHARLES S. SPENCER occupied the chair. On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, it was resolved that Major-Gen. SICKLES, by his honorable record as a soldier, and his able and patriotic government of the Carolinas, was entitled to the profound respect of the American people, and that a member of the Committee from each Assembly District be appointed by the Chairman to wait upon the General and invite him to address the citizens of New-York at the Cooper Institute at such time as suited his convenience. Mr. SPENCER, after a few minutes' delay, announced the Committee, the name of Mr. CONKLING heading the list. On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee. Another resolution was adopted directing the Committee thus appointed to prepare an address expressing the sentiments of the Republicans of this City with reference to the course of Gen. SICKLES in the military department, and the conduct of the President concerning his removal.

A meeting of honorably discharged officers of the Excelsior Brigade was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, Gen. BREWSTER occupying the chair. A committee of eight was appointed to make suitable arrangements for giving Gen. SICKLES a serenade Friday evening. The committee consisted of Col. Barnes, Major Purdy, Capt. Newkirk, Lieut.-Col. Scott, Lieut. French, Lieut.-Col. Rafferty, Major Quarterman and Sergt. Colbert. The officers and soldiers of the Third Corps were invited to join in paying their respects to their late commander. Gen. BREWSTER announced that the action on the part of the brigade was purely of a military character, politics being excluded altogether.

At a late hour in the evening, the General was waited upon by delegations from the Republican Union General Committee and the Third Army Corps. In reply to the invitation from the former to address the citizens of the metropolis, the General said that he must decline doing so at present, from motives that must be apparent to his friends; he would be happy, however, to respond to the address which it was announced would shortly be presented to him by the Committee. The interview with the representatives of the army corps, with which the General was once associated as commander, was mutually pleasing, and the congratulations hearty.

In the course of a conversation with the TIMES representative the General expressed his regret at the unfortunate issue between the President and himself, and declared that he was proud to remember that in all his official course in the Carolinas he had to the utmost of his ability carried out the expressed will of the Government. Some of his public acts had been misconstrued even by his friends, but in every instance he had worked with the single purpose of bringing about the end desired by all good men—the general prosperity and happiness of those who were for the time being subject to his authority. The feeling of loyalty among the people of his district was growing rapidly, and instances of the prevalence of the contrary sentiment isolated and exceptional. In his official dealings with the citizens he had always been mild, but firm, encouraging every display of a proper spirit toward the Government, and visiting severe punishment upon overt treason whenever it presented itself. The evil effect upon the South of the difference existing between President JOHNSON and Congress could scarcely be overestimated. The enactments of the latter would be willingly accepted by the people, if it were not that the President seems, at least to them, to encourage opposition to the Reconstruction plan adopted by Congress. The one says to the South "You *must* do thus and so," and the other tells them that they need not do it, and thus between the two, men are bewildered. The General believed that if the Executive would only join the legislative bodies in defining clearly to the South what are the demands of the North upon them, there would not be the slightest difficulty in restoring complete harmony and good feeling between the two sections.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association commenced in the small chapel of the University yesterday at 3 P. M., and will continue several days. This organization is composed of druggists and their employes, and was originally formed for the purpose of checking the importation of impure drugs to this country. Having accomplished much in this behalf its sphere was enlarged, and now embraces a consideration of the scientific questions of pharmacy, and the promotion of social intercourse among the members.

Prof. EDWARD PARISH, of Philadelphia, First Vice-President, took the chair in the absence of the President, Mr. FREDERICK STEARNS, of Detroit, Mich., who is prevented by ill-health from being present.

A motion to admit professors of medical colleges and the medical profession of this City generally to participation in the discussions of the Association gave rise to some discussion. It was finally resolved to invite them to be present but not to participate.

Forty-nine new members were elected, and it was announced that regular Delegates were present from the following State organizations: The New York College of Pharmacy, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, the Maryland College of Pharmacy, the Pharmaceutical Association of Washington, and the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The report of the Executive Committee, reports on the Profession of Pharmacy, on the Drug Market, on Scientific Queries, and the reports of the Delegates of the Association to the Pharmaceutical Convention at Paris were received, read by their titles, and placed on file.

A committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year was appointed, and will report this morning. The Business Committee reported an amendment to the Constitution increasing the annual dues of members, which will be acted on before the close of the present meeting.

Prof. PARISH read the annual address of President STEARNS, in which a comparison of the present condition of the Society and its condition in 1860, when it last met in New-York, was instituted. The Association was congratulated on the enlarged sphere of its usefulness and its increased members—the deaths of several members during the past year were announced—and the reduction of the tariff on pharmaceutical importations was advocated.

The Association then adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day. On exhibition at the rooms of the Association are a variety of chemical and pharmaceutical objects of interest, in which are included several new inventions, soda water fountains, scales for measuring minute quantities of drugs, and specimens of the preparations of the chemists.

The Jerome Park Races.

The coming Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park promises the most interesting series of races that have yet taken place in this country. The entries comprise some of the most noted horses in the West, in Maryland and the Carolinas and in this part of the country. Great improvements have been made in providing for the convenience of the public at the Park. The races commence Oct. 12, and are to be continued, with an extra day's race, on the 16th, the 17th and the 19th, and terminate with a second extra day's race on the 26th. Each day the races will commence at 1 P. M. For the handicap stake of a mile and a quarter thirty-eight horses are entered, among them some celebrated horses. Among them are *Harry of the West, Stonewall Jackson, Muggins, Loadstone, Climax, Alleb-aran* and *Capt. Moore*.

Phœnix Belle, Fanny Cheatham, Sleety, Yorke and *De Courcey*, are among the entries for the sweepstakes for three-year-olds, two mile heats, to carry ninety-five pounds. For these stakes there are twelve entries. The celebrated *Kentucky* is taking daily walks, and is improving splendidly. It is expected that he will do well in the match for which he is entered. Thirty-six new members of the Jockey Club were elected at its meeting last Saturday.

Board of Audit.

The Board met at the usual time and place yesterday, Mr. DEPEW in the chair.

WARREN M. JUDSON presented a claim for $360, for services rendered in the City Inspector's office. He was employed in making out burial permits, and doing other duties, from November, 1865, to March, 1866, and failed to receive his pay for the reason that there were no funds for that purpose in the Treasury. A suit had already been commenced in one of the Courts to recover the claim. Mr. DEAN, Assistant Corporation Counsel, took the ground, which was sustained by the Board, that inasmuch as the suit was pending at the time the claim was presented to the Board, it could not be entertained by that body till the suit was withdrawn.

GEORGE D. KELLOGG asked for $1,000 for services rendered as one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Counsel for the claimant stated that the proof of the claim rested principally on documentary evidence. He then at some length made an explanatory statement of the case. He referred to a large amount of property which had to be sold by the Commissioners, and the plan concocted by interested parties to place the sale in the hands of a Democratic Alderman, who was to act as auctioneer. Counsel further proceeded to show that the claimant acted in good faith in the whole matter, and legally held the office of Commissioner. Claimant was chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen in 1866. The meetings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were held subject to the call of the Comptroller. After April, 1866, he failed to receive notice of such meetings, although he considered himself as a member of the Board, being constituted as such by an ordinance of the Common Council. He notified the Mayor of his failure to receive notice to attend the meetings of the Board, and at the same time expressed his willingness to attend, and had presented his bill for payment. Mr. DEAN objected on the ground that the bill relating to the office had passed both Boards of Common Council the same day. Counsel proposed to prove by Comptroller CONNOLLY that some of the other Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had been paid. The Comptroller having been sworn, stated that he was cognizant of the fact that some of the Commissioners had been paid, and that others had not. Mr. DEAN objected further on the ground that there was no law fixing the salary of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and that the claim in question could not be legally allowed.

H. P. BOSTWICK claimed $850 in part for opening, closing and posting accounts in one of the City offices after office hours. Two claims were presented, one of which was for $250 for extra services rendered as book-keeper in the Comptroller's office.

JOHN MCGOWAN offered a claim for $76 75 for performing extra duty in one of the City Courts.

One or two other minor cases were presented, after which the Board adjourned.

The Yellow-Fever Relief Fund.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have to acknowledge receipt of the following for the benefit of sufferers by the epidemic at Galveston, Texas: Conklin & Davis, $50; E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., $50; Mrs. Drake Mills, $25; Wintringham & Williamson, $40; previously acknowledged, $2,925; total, $3,090.

(Signed,) SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

JOHN SWEENEY and JOHN A. LATOURETTE, two young men from Jersey City, were in a room at the Frankfort Hotel, in William-street, on Monday, and during a conversation SWEENEY asked his companion if he had any money, when LATOURETTE said yes. SWEENEY then seized his companion and threw him down on the bed, and then by force and violence attempted to rifle his pockets of a valuable gold watch and chain, and $41 in national currency. LATOURETTE shouted for help, when his assailant released him, but attempted to detain him. Officer MCGUNE, of the Fourth Precinct, answered the call for help and arrested the would-be thief, bringing him before the magistrate who granted a commitment for the prisoner. He is 17 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The complainant is of about the same age and was sent to the House of Detention.

THE KNIFE.

JAMES MURPHY, of No. 90 Cherry-street, and HENRY D. PERRY, of No. 126 Cherry-street, quarreled on Monday night, during which, as is alleged, MURPHY drew a knife and stabbed his opponent three times in the arm, causing severe wounds. MURPHY was arrested, and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning. He confessed the fact of using the knife, but declared that he had no felonious intent. He was, however, locked up for trial.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

A row occurred on Monday night in Water-street, between a gang of rough characters who were inflamed with liquor. During the *mêlee* which ensued, MICHAEL and JOHN CONSIDINE rendered themselves unduly conspicuous, so Officer BOLEMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, attempted to arrest both brothers. Not relishing the prospect of an arrest, the rowdies turned upon and assaulted the patrolman, succeeding in knocking him down, though they could not obtain possession of his club. Before they could do any serious injury, the officer regained his feet and by a liberal use of his locust, eventually succeeded in arresting both of his assailants. The accused were locked up for trial at the General Sessions.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

WM. SMITH, *alias* Jackson, the horse-dealer arrested last week for obtaining felonious possession of a poor woman's stock of clothing under pretence of taking her to fill a situation, was brought up from his cell yesterday to answer a supplementary complaint. CATHARINE BURNS, of No. 100 Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, appeared as complainant, and fully identified the prisoner as the man who had a few weeks ago obtained from her a valise containing $40 worth of clothing. The accused played the same game about a vacant situation on Staten Island, and took her luggage under a promise to meet her at the Fulton ferry. The magistrate caused a second commitment to be made out, and the prisoner goes on trial with two complaints against him.

SHOPLIFTER.

CATHARINE LEONARD, from New-Jersey, entered the store of NORTH BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Murray-street, yesterday, to solicit charity. She was detected in the act of stealing a box of gloves valued at $17, and was arrested by Officer QUACKENBUSH, of the City Hall Police. When brought before the magistrate she was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE RESULT OF AN INVASION.

On Monday night Officer FORGARTY, of the Eighth Precinct, made a descent upon the premises, No. 139 Greene-street, on the black list as a disorderly house, where he captured Patrick and Amelia Whalen, the keepers, and Emma Hughes, Annie Williams, Ida Nicholson, Celia Frank, Nettie Brown, Nettie Raymond and Isabella Everman, inmates. On yesterday morning the officer produced his captives in Court, when the two keepers were required to give bail in the sum of $500 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions, and the inmates were fined $5 each, which they paid, and departed from the Courtroom apparently not much the worse for FORGARTY's raid.

EAR-RINGS MISSING.

SARAH WILLIAMS, of No. 35 Laurens-street, states that she was absent from her home about an hour yesterday, leaving the premises in charge of MARY HENDERSON, and that on her return she found that a pair of ear-rings, valued at $55, had been stolen during her absence, and she charged that MARY had purloined them. The accused, a servant girl nineteen years of age, denied all knowledge of the jewelry, but was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

THE BAIL BUSINESS.

JOHN MAXWELL, No. 375 First-street, Williamsburgh, tells a strange story to the effect that a friend named WILLIAM SPACK, being incarcerated on a charge of passing counterfeit money, he busied himself in endeavoring to procure his release on bail. Among others, he applied to Dr. GEORGE MARTIN RHODER, who finally consented to become bail for a consideration of $100, which was agreed to by MAXWELL, and RHODER, then insisting upon the immediate payment of $25, that amount was given him. On the 5th inst. RHODER, being asked to fulfill his obligation, informed MAXWELL that he had not the property requisite to become bail for SPACK; and the $25 being then demanded by MAXWELL, RHODER refused to refund, saying he had spent the money. Under these circumstances MAXWELL had him arrested for obtaining money by trick and device, and yesterday RHODER was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge at the Special Sessions.

The remarkable cures that are constantly being effected by Dr. VON EISENBERG are the occasion of much interested inquiry, which reaches us through various channels. In answer to all such, we have only to say that the Doctor may be found and personally consulted at his office, No. 251 Fifth-avenue. The rapid and permanent cure of all diseases of the eye and ear, and the remarkably successful treatment of consumption and all pulmonary complaints, have placed the Doctor in the foremost rank among the medical faculty. The afflicted may consult him with a positive assurance of relief.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

Wehaveit

is the name of a preparation that positively makes the hair grow.

WEHAVEIT
positively removes Dandruff.
WEHAVEIT
Positively restores the Hair to its natural color.
WEHAVEIT
IS NOT A DYE.
WEHAVEIT.
Its application is a real pleasure.
WEHAVEIT
Is delightfully perfumed.
WEHAVEIT
Is cooling and beneficial to the head.
WEHAVEIT.

This name was adopted from the fact that it is the only article ever known to stimulate a healthy condition of the scalp, and to actually produce a new growth of hair. The proprietor has experimented with all the articles offered to the public for these purposes, and finds that they close up the pores of the scalp, and thus prevent rather than promote the growth of the hair.

WEHAVEIT
is offered with the greatest confidence.
WEHAVEIT
is prepared only by
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by express to any address.—[*Advertisement.*

Ihaveit

IHAVEIT
IHAVEIT
Is the name of a delightful preparation for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the
TEETH.
IHAVEIT
Imparts an exquisite fragrance to the breath.
IHAVEIT
Is a powder and wash combined; all that is necessary is to shake the bottle.
IHAVEIT
Is a preparation that has been long sought. It is not an alcoholic preparation, or does it contain a single ingredient that is not beneficial to the Teeth and Gums.
IHAVEIT.
Prepared only by
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.
Price 50 cents per bottle.—[*Advertisement.*

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES have been before the public nearly *forty years*, so that any lack of merit would long since have been discovered. But every year has added to their reputation, and they are now known as the standard throughout the world. At the great Paris Exposition they received *the highest premiums*.—*Advertisement.*

Medical Electricity.

Dr. O K. CHAMBERLIN, would announce his return to New-York, and resumption of business at No. 7 West 14th-st., near 5th-av. Having completed the business which called him so suddenly away in the Spring of 1866, he has now permanently established himself at one of the most desirable, as well as accessible, points in the City, and would confidently say to the afflicted, that with the facilities now at his command, a cure can be guaranteed in all reasonable cases. His claims to a new and important discovery in the application of Electricity in its varied forms, for the removal of acute and chronic diseases, have been so fully discussed in the public journals, that an exposition of his system at this time, is deemed unnecessary. The many hundreds in this City whom he has restored to the blessings of health, (snatched in many instances from the very jaws of death,) are living monuments of the life-preserving and disease-destroying powers of Electricity, and of the science and skill of Dr. CHAMBERLIN in its administration.

Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, in connection with other combinations of the subtle agent, are applied in the most effective manner.

The afflicted are invited to call and witness the magical results. The most satisfactory references furnished.

While Waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

"How Can Ye Bloom so Fresh and Fair?" goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks, take PLANTATION BITTERS, which have the power of fortifying the system against disease, and of regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, headache, continued lassitude and depression of spirits? Take S. T. — 1860 — X., and bloom and beauty will return. The BITTERS have become a household friend.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Curtains, Lace and Nottingham,
NEW FALL PATTERNS,
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains and Furniture Coverings,
SATINS, SATIN DAMASK, BROCATELS, TERRIES, REPS, &c., new Goods, at
G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades.
ALL STYLES AND KINDS,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Ruptures of every description retained and cured during any and the most violent exercise, with comfort to the patient by Dr. SHERMAN'S ANATOMICAL APPLIANCE AND CURATIVE COMPOUND. Dr. SHERMAN in offering the public his assistance feels assured that from no other source can they obtain the same benefit, security and comfort as from his inventions and experience. Office No. 679 Broadway.

Physical Culture.—Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop the female form. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Also, at druggists' and ladies' furnishing stores.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar.—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle.—PARIS, 1867. — The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Fall Styles of Gents' Dress Hats ready, at popular prices. BURKE, No. 123 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

CADWALLADER—WARNER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, Delanco, N. J., by Friends' ceremony, J. A. CADWALLADER, of Titusville, Penn., to MARY ANNA Y., only daughter of George Warner, formerly of this City.

CHEVALIER—BUSH.—At Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, ALFRED CHEVALIER to Miss JULIA BUSH, all of New-York City.

HIGBEE—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, HENRY HIGBEE to ELIZA W., eldest daughter of the late Dr. A. Clark, of Peekskill.

JARVIE—MCHENRY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the Lafayette-av. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., WILLIAM JARVIE, Jr., to AMELIA C. MCHENRY, all of Brooklyn.

REED—AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, EDMUND B. REED, of Philadelphia, to ANNA AMELIA AUSTIN, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SANFORD—KEYS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, PHILIP G. SANFORD, of Westport, Conn., to MARGARETTA C., daughter of David Keys, of this City. No cards.

SOUTHARD—BUCKINGHAM.—At Oak Dale, near Lake Hopatcong, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Mr. FELIX A. SOUTHARD to Miss SARAH C., second daughter of Gen. George A. Buckingham, formerly of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

AUGUR.—On Monday, Sept. 9, MARSHALL PROCTOR, only child of John S. and Mallie Augur, aged 3 years and 5 days.

The remains will be taken to Meriden, Conn., for interment.

BOOTH.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 8, of whooping cough, ROBERT RUSSELL, infant son of Mary S. H. and William T. Booth, aged 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 3 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BANKS.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 8, ROBERT LENOX, son of James L. and Isabella M. Banks, aged 9 months and 2 days.

CARPENTER.—On Monday, Sept. 9, after a lingering illness, LEWIS CARPENTER, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, in 59th-st., corner of Lexington-av.

AMERICUS CLUB.—A special meeting of this Club will be held at Braisted's Billiard Hall, Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our lamented and departed brother, LEWIS W. CARPENTER.

WM. M. TWEED, President.
CHAS. H. HALL, Secretary.

HOUSMAN.—Suddenly, DORA, 12 years, and HARRY, 3 months, eldest daughter and youngest son of Babet and Sigmund Housman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of their parents, No. 308 West 28th-st., without further invitation.

KRUG.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, MARIE LOUISE CATHARINE, infant daughter of J. B. and Elvira Krug, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of her parents, foot of 121st-st., East River, Harlem. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—At West Park, on the Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 9, Rev. THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New-York.

The clergy, the members of the congregation, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

VERGES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, CHARLES HENRY VERGES, late of Arroyo, Porto Rico, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Mount Holly Cemetery, N. J. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ At a special meeting of the Rector, Junior Warden and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, held this 7th day of September, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove from us our brother and Senior Warden, EVAN GRIFFITH, we, the Rector, Junior Warden and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, N. J., in meeting assembled, to record our sense of his virtues, and to offer a tribute of respect to his memory, have unanimously

Resolved, That in his death this Church, of which he was one of the founders and an earnest and consistent member, has lost a firm supporter and constant friend.

Resolved, That having been instrumental in establishing the Episcopal Church in this city, some sixteen years ago, and having during the whole of that period filled the office of Senior Warden, he has left a record of great personal worth and usefulness, in the zeal, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the duties thus devolved upon him were uniformly discharged.

Resolved, That while in due submission to the will of an all-wise God, we deplore our loss, personally and officially we yet derive great satisfaction in recurring to his sterling virtues and character, both as a man and a Christian, and to that frankness and kindness that at all times characterized his intercourse with us all.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in the great loss they have sustained, and hereby assure them of our heartfelt condolence in their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this Vestry will attend the funeral of deceased in a body.

Signed, L. L. NOBLE, Rector.
JAMES MONTGOMERY, Junior Warden.
James R. Dey, Hen. A. Thomas, Charles H. Macy, Vrank Noble, Thomas Hopper, S. H. Cowles, S. P. Fan Loan, B. Wilson.
CHARLES P. NICOLL, Clerk of the Vestry.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000

STARR'S REVOLVING PISTOLS.

These celebrated arms, of which more than 50,000 were made for the United States Government during the late war, are new, inspected, in perfect order, packed in original cases, and the only lot now for sale.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, by
H. H. WOLCOTT,
No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 6.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, D, and O, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 256 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WORKS ON MAN."—FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED catalogue of best books on Physiology, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiognomy, Shorthand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology and Pathology send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

STRANGERS AND VISITORS, AND ALL who want to purchase BOOKS, should call and see BRENTANO, (night or day,) At SEVEN-HUNDRED-EIGHT BROADWAY.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1867, at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock.
THOS. MURPHY, President.
C. H. HALL, } Secretaries.
A. PLUMB, }
P. S.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	111¾	112	Gold...	143⅝	143¾
Coupon, 1881...	111¾	112	Aug. 7.30...	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109⅞	109⅞	June, 7.30...	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅜	114½	July, 7.30...	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅞	109⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅛	111⅜	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118	118¼
5-20 '65 Jan&Jly	108	108⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	117	117¼
5-20 C., '67...	108⅛	108¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg...	99½	99¾	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon...	99½	99¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115¼

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 10, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 15 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.
Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Schuyler County.
Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 52 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

FALL TRADE 1867.
OUR NEW STORE IS NOW FINISHED,
And we are opening
All the NEW FALL SHADES of
RIBBONS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
and Millinery Goods,
all of the best quality,
Our own importation,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

NOW OPENING,
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
in TRIMMINGS, HDKFS, VAILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, INFANTS' WAISTS and DRESSES, LACE SHAWLS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av

FRENCH PERFUMERIES, POMADES, SOAPS and EXTRACTS,
JET AND STEEL GOODS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FANCY BUTTONS, FRENCH FANS,
and a great variety of French and German Toilet and fancy goods,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av. and 14th-st.

LINEN HDKFS.
LINEN HDKFS., BEST FRENCH CORSETS, BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av. and 14th-st.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Now opening, a full and complete assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av. and 14th-st.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 9, our Fall assortment of the celebrated
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS,
for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
AND WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR.
They will be sold at
POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
OFFER AT RETAIL
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE CURTAINS, CHINTZES, CORNICES.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

THE ELYSIAN BED.
LETTERS PATENT AUG. 13, 1867.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 9,
A LARGE LOT
OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
LINEN DAMASKS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
SHEETING, PILLOW AND SHIRTING LINENS,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

LADIES' BONNETS AND JOCKEY Hats.—Fall Styles this day, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theater. Pattern Bonnets and Jockey Hats; Children's Hats and Millinery Goods.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery and 130 and 132 Hester-st.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SCHOOL DESKS
Of first quality, and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS
on hand and made to order, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
For cuts and prices, direct to
F. C. BROWNELL, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

TWENTY ELEGANT PIER AND MANtel mirrors, of various sizes, in good order; one small parlor billiard-table and one large elegant billiard-table, one decorated china dinner set, forty set brocatel and reps window curtains, four secretary bedsteads, one elegant Chickering piano and a large variety of other furniture, almost new, at decided bargains, this month.
HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 220 West 26th-st. See walking sign on Broadway.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone houses, with French roofs, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimmings, marble tiling, and a splendid billiard-room, complete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, Nos. 420 and 422 Lexington-av., near 45th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO YEARS AND NINE months' lease of a five-story warehouse, 25 feet by 100, located in the vicinity of the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroad depots, North River, adapted to storage and business purposes. Apply to LORD & SKIDMORE, No. 55 Liberty-st., or C. H. KIRBY, No. 317 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts., about 22 by 80 feet, with possession. Can be seen only by my order. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house No. 45 East 29th-st., 22 feet front; built by day's work; newly painted; independent walls; baths, water-closets and gas fixtures; carpets and Winter coal; price $30,000; possession. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 28 ft. 8 in. in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

AT NO. 240 BROADWAY, MORRILL & RAMSAY have for sale one house on 59th-st., $20,000; 116th-st., $22,000; Broadway, $18,000; 14th-st., $30,000, and many others.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUBSTANtial new brick factory, with engine and boiler, situate Nos. 622, 624 and 626 West 47th-st., near the river; will let whole or part. For particulars apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, HANDsome three-story brown-stone house; all improvements; five minutes to Wall and Fulton Ferries; if sold immediately can be had low; $16,000; with possession; terms easy. Apply to J. W., owner, No. 76 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house with extra improvements; price $8,500; and elegant furniture, made to order, $4,000; can be sold separate; situated on Summit-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sacket-st., between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 440 Union-st.; rent $500; and a three-story brick house No. 290 Union-st.; rent $1,400. Apply at No. 255 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with all the improvements, No. 290 Union-st; price $10,000. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHERE IS RUTHERFORD PARK?

It is on the line of the Erie Railway, nine miles (40 minutes) from New-York, with eleven trains a day each way. THE MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are offering choice building lots on high lands, with fine views, at reasonable prices. Go and see. Maps, circulars and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., or of the Secretary at Rutherford Park.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—In Hudson County, N. Y.—Bergen—1 farm, 30 acres, at $1,600 per acre; 1 farm, 25 acres, at $1,600 per acre; 1 farm, 17 acres, at $1,800 per acre; 1 farm, 15 acres, at $2,000 per acre; 1 farm, 9 acres, at $3,000 per acre; 40 acres meadow land, suitable for manufacturing purposes, $300 to $350 per acre. Also, several valuable country seats, with from 8 to 20 lots, from $10,000 to $20,000 each; 20 residences, with from 4 to 10 lots, $5,000 to $8,000 each; 20 small houses, from $1,000 to $5,000 each, and over 400 building lots, at prices varying from $200 to $1,000 per lot, all within 30 minutes from New-York City. Bayonne—8 acres, with shore front on Kill-van-Kull. Bergen Point; 1 farm, 25 acres, with valuable water front, on Newark Bay, at $2,000 per acre; 6 houses, with 4 lots to 3 acres, from $2,000 to $7,000. Greenville—Plot, 15 acres, at $2,000; 25 acres at $1,600 per acre; 1 handsome country seat on New-York Bay, near the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot: 3,000 feet of water front on New-York Bay. Also, desirable property in Hudson City. GARRET VREELAND & SON, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Library Hall, Bergen, N. J.

N. B.—Horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry pass our office every 20 minutes.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A MOST desirable residence, replete with all the accompaniments of a country place, together with the furniture of house if needed, thereby giving one an opportunity of testing a life in the country without trouble and at a moderate cost over and above the price of the place, which will be sold comparatively low, consisting of four acres of land well fruited and beautifully shaded with ornamental trees, and a fine running stream suitable for bathing and boating purposes; stable and hennery new and complete; house 45 feet front, with kitchen and laundry on ground floor. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 584 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SPLENDID farm of thirty acres in Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., 32 miles from the City; good, comfortable house, well furnished; new barn and all necessary outbuildings, together with one cow three horses, hogs, sheep, &c.; with family carriage, farm wagons, carts, harness and farm implements. Price for all, including crops, $11,500; would exchange for City property. For further particulars inquire of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN IRON FURNACE PROPERTY in Maryland, one mile from tidewater, four from railroad and 22 from Baltimore, consisting of complete blast furnace, with steam and water power, grist and flour mill, wheelwright, blacksmith and harness shops, store, fine mansion and grounds, sixty tenant houses, barns, sheds, stabling, wharf, warehouses, &c., in A 1 order, and 5,000 acres of farm and wood land, with abundance of iron ore of best quality and wood for furnace thereon. Price low and terms easy.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Attorney,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A pleasant residence, containing eleven finished rooms, with pantries, &c. Attached to the place are fine shade trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, cherry and other fruit trees; superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and in every way attractively situated. Early possession and favorable terms given. For other particulars apply to M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, adjoining the residence of the late Jas. K. Paulding; 120 acres of land, half mile river front, stone mansion, gardener's and porter's lodges, ice-house, billiard-room, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low as the owner resides abroad. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES, SITuated at the west end of the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., with water front on Sandy Hook Bay; beautiful elevations for country residences; commands a fine view of the Bay, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Buildings large and commodious. Apply to FRED. ADEE, No. 210 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEWLY-FURnished house at Elizabeth, N. J.; about 10 minutes' walk from depot; the house contains 8 rooms, and is in perfect order; will be sold on reasonable terms or let at a low rate to a good tenant. Apply to WM. ORGILL, No. 44 Platt-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE FINE RESIDENCES, convenient to stations, fully furnished, with modern improvements, to rent for the Winter, at $125 to $200 per month, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 234 Broadway, New-York, and corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERford Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN THREE LOTS of land located on the Hudson River near Milton, Ulster County; handsomely situated for country seats for gentlemen. For particulars address Box No. 85 Milton Post-office.

A SPLENDID FARM OF 75 ACRES FOR SALE—38 miles from New-York, 3 miles from Stamford, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, within half a mile of a depot. Apply at No. 79 Nassau-st., Room 3.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., FOR SALE, BUILDing plots on Paulison and Gregory avs.; fine views and five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to HINMAN & CO., No. 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

MOTT HAVEN.—A NEW HOUSE, IN COMplete order, on Villa-place, near College-av. Apply at Room No. 8, Market Bank, or on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM CONVENIENT TO TOWN, with stock, implements, &c., with two thousand dollars, in exchange for City real estate, valued at $18,000. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HIGH-stoop house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, either furnished or unfurnished. Address, with full particulars, J. W. M., Box 1,534 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, OR THREE OR four rooms for housekeeping, by a man and wife. Address, for two days, B. T. H., Box 165 Times Office.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, with the highest references at command, but whose means are limited, desires a home in a cheerful private family. He would be willing to give instruction in French and German in his leisure hours as an amusement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 150 Post-office, Hoboken.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE wishes a position as visiting governess in a school or private family; teaches the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Address, GOVERNESS, Station L, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 20 A SITuation as visiting governess, or teacher in a primary or intermediate department; best of references given. Address F. S., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 249 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, between 8th and 43d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; two front rooms, connecting, in a modern-built house; terms not to exceed $50 per week; first-class reference required. Parties having such accommodations may secure desirable occupants by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 2,644 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family, within one hour's sail from Peck-slip, accessible every hour by boat, and five minutes by the cars; location on the Harlem River; good room and board; terms $18 per week. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

TWO COUPLE, OR FOUR GENTLEMEN, can obtain board in a private family, in a delightful and perfectly healthy location, fronting the water, at Clifton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Lower Landing; boats leave Whitehall every hour. Also, for sale, valuable horses, carriages, harness, &c. Address E. F., Stapleton Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, either in New-York or Jersey City, by two gentlemen and their wives, and three children, four rooms on second floor, with board. Address W. A. C., Box No. 5,729 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY UP town having a good sized room containing gas, hot and cold water, to let with board on moderate terms, may obtain a gentleman and wife with unquestionable references. Address, stating location and terms, G. B., Station G.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE status in one of the best locations up town, near 5th-av., will let two or more rooms, with good board, to a desirable party, after 15th September. For further information address W., Box No. 4,461 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A fine house near the Fifth-av. Hotel, offer board and superior accommodation to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives. First-class parties address M. L. S., Box No. 127 Times Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST, (and fire when needed,) wanted by a single gentleman; it must be in the vicinity of 5th-av.; $60 per month will be paid. Address G., Box No. 811 Post-office, and naming references.

BOARD WANTED—IN THIS CITY BY A GENtleman and wife, in a private family; will furnish their own room; near a car route preferred. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, H., Box No. 150 Times Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SECOND AND THIRD floors, nicely furnished, in a small family, suitable for families or single gentlemen; one large unfurnished room to let reasonable. Apply at No. 341 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., (Old No. 215.)

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire pleasantly furnished rooms with board, in a strictly private family; must be quiet and refined; location above 20th-st. Address C. D. E., Box No. 144 Times office.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, at No. 260 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st. Convenient to cars and stages. References required. House first class.

BOARDING.—LEXINGTON-AV., IN VIEW OF Central Park, elegant rooms, with first-class board, in a private family, for two couple, or four gentlemen. Address BOUNTIFUL, Box No 160 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, FIRST-class accommodation and board at No. 147 West 14th-st., if applied for by 12th September. References exchanged.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, AT THE Burtsell House, Cornwall, on the Hudson River. Address C. BURTSELL, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON 26th-st., near 5th-av., will rent a suite of handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Address A., Station F.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and other floors, with board; all modern conveniences; location desirable and convenient, and family small. No. 116 (old No. 16) West 41st-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen; references exchanged. At No. 57 East 11th-st., next St. Mark's Church.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite, or single, with or without board; references required.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-PARK—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, with parlors, suitable for families, with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen. House and location first class.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to a family without children. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st. References required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND hall bedroom connecting, on second floor, to one or two gentlemen. Being convenient to stages and cars it is a desirable location. Inquire at No. 109 East 26th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE—AN ELEgant furnished floor containing five rooms; can be separated, if desired; with or without breakfast: references exchanged. Apply at No. 40 East 14th-st.

A FAMILY OR PARTY OF ADULTS, numbering eight or ten, desiring an exclusive home, can apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE can be obtained by applying at No. 110 Macdougal-st., with privileges for housekeeping.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE ENTIRE second floor to let, with board; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; rooms for gentlemen and wives. No 34 West 29th-st.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS CAN be obtained at No. 28 West 29th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET WITH BOARD.—Two handsome parlors and several upper rooms. Inquire at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 85 HENRY-ST.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, with board, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite; second and fourth floors.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, on second floor. Apply at No. 124 West 4th-st., near Washington-square.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have furnished rooms at No. 19 Henry-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD ON WALNUT HILL, YONKERS.—An elegant suite of rooms will be vacated on the 15th inst.; also one front room now ready. Call or address D. BISHOP, Yonkers.

ASTORIA, L. I.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen wishing board for the Fall and Winter, will find pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, by applying directly opposite the steamboat landing.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF THREE OR FIVE years, a desirable residence in Orange, N. J., containing nine or ten rooms, within three minutes' walk of the Orange depot; the lot is 108 by 200 feet in depth, well stocked with choice pear, peach and cherry trees. For further particulars address Box No. 3,089 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A first-class 4-story house on 5th-av., $750 per month.
A first-class 4-story house on 38th-st., at $700.
A first-class 4-story house on 42d-st., at $400.
And some at more moderate prices.
Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO LET, FURnished, fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Others, furnished, on 46th, 45th, 36th, 33d, 24th, 14th and Amity sts., 5th and Madison avs.; $230 to $700 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET UNFURnished, one year, with privilege, high-stoop, double-parlor and extension house on Clinton-st., to a private family: nine sleeping apartments; now vacant.
FRANK FULLER, No. 57 Broadway, basement.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NOS. 102 AND 110 Ryerson-st., adopted to the wants of genteel families; also a furnished house; all in good neighborhoods and in good order. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 337 Fulton-st.

TO LET—NO. 246 CANAL-ST.; THE LAST STORE with lofts remaining unlet in the new block opposite Earle's Hotel; admirably lighted and ventilated; no risk admitted beyond 1 per cent. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A SPLENDID house on 38th-st., near 5th-av., one of the best in the City; two first-class houses on Lexington-av.; two first-class houses on 60th-st., and some others. Apply to
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GENTLEMAN'S country seat to rent, furnished, five minutes from depot, six sleeping rooms in second story, three in attic; large stable, gardener's cottage, cow, &c., on place. Address S. T., Box No. 888 New-York Post-office.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to let from Oct. 1 to June 15; 11 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from first landing; view of the bay; rent $100 per month. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET A LARGE WELL-furnished house, for the Winter. Apply corner Highland and Essex avs., or address H., Box No. 2, Orange, N. J. House is five minutes' walk from Orange Valley Depot.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY A FURnished brown-stone house, in Second-place, Brooklyn; part of the rent will be taken in board if desired. Apply at No. 28 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL BACK OFFICE, ON FIRST floor, in Cedar-st., between Nassau and William sts. Address Box No. 243 Post-office.

A LOFT WITH POWER TO LET.—A loft 20x50, with 7 windows, shafting and gas, to let. Apply at No. 42 Ann-st., near Nassau.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—GENTLEmen, without board, only. No. 141 West 24th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit during the day, and in which the Principal resides, who can also be conferred with afternoon or evening.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel.

For prospectus, address
REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 445 West 23d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens
TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—French and English school for young ladies and children, will open Sept. 17, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.
E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL, Principals.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

LA SIGNORA ZILIO-GRANDI GIVES lessons at her own house, or at her pupil's residence, in piano, singing, and the Italian, French and German languages, (acquired on the continent of Europe.) Address No. 135 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The exercises of the College classes will be resumed on Wednesday, 18th inst. Persons seeking admission will present themselves for examination, in the Council Room, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, and Normal School at Paris, (Teacher's School,) No. 27 Bond-st.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 68 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. D. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 128 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK having returned to the City, will resume her instruction in Vocal Music on Wednesday, Sept. 11. Letters may be addressed at Chickering's Piano-forte rooms, No. 652 Broadway, where circulars may be found. Residence, No. 120 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

INSTRUCTIONS IN PENMANSHIP AND book-keeping, day and evening at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-Square, by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,198 Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 126th-st. and Harlem River.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.
PROF. A. BERNARD, SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LAdy of high respectability and education having her residence in a delightful location in the suburbs, will open on 10th September a Juvenile Boarding-school for Misses under 12 years. Ample play-grounds, with kind and careful instruction are the inducements she offers. For circulars, with references, terms, &c., apply to SIBERIA OTT, Esq., No. 783 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

GEORGE STECK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:
H. M. Alexander, Oliver Harriman, Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss, Enoch Ketcham, G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton, Calvin E. Knox, James Stokes,
John S. Boyd, L. Lockwood, Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton, Jas. L. Phipps, Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon, Wm. Morrison, A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater, Dan. L. Schanck, H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper, Robert Schell, Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard, Henry Shaw, John C. Work,
Henry Day, John Sherwood, Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY N. DOWD, Agent,
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July —, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.,
Mrs. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.
For circulars and further information apply to ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 109 Leonard-st.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)
References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.
H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MISS BAUER, WHO HAS RESIDED IN England, Scotland, Germany and France, who has studied at the First Academies and Libraries in those countries, and who has had twenty years' experience as a teacher, will be happy to give Lessons on the Piano-forte, in Singing, Harmony and Composition. Terms, $1 per hour. Lessons in English, French, German, or any other branch of education. Terms, $1 for two hours. Address No. 52 East 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

AT $2 50—WRITING, TWENTY LESSONS; bookkeeping, arithmetic, grammar and spelling privately taught by the lesson, month or quarter, at PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 19 at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—HEBREW, Arabic, and other idioms of the East, taught in a comparatively short time. Address M. G., No. 39 Ludlow-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MADAME MARTINEK'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. — Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. — 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NINE-FOOT COPPER VACUUM pan, as good as new. Apply to the manufacturer, THOMAS HARRISON, No. 280 West—

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Oct. 5
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY....Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY....Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY....Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....Sept. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of passage—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK..........Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA...leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA...leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA...leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA...leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA...leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA...leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York. First cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TRIPOLI..........Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO..........Wednesday, Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
AUG. 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin..........$250
Second Cabin..........170
Steerage..........85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin..........$300
Second Cabin..........200
Steerage..........100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. J. H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FINE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander.
Will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge; also to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamships HUNTSVILLE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander. MONTGOMERY, THOMAS LYONS, Commander, will form a line to leave weekly from Pier No. 13 North River, commencing on the 25th or 26th September; definite notice hereafter.
These steamers were originally built for the Savannah trade and were great favorites with merchants of that city. They have been thoroughly refitted in every part for the express purpose of again placing them on that route. Their cabin accommodations will compare favorably with any steamer in the trade. They are commanded by men long and favorably known to the traveling public.
Insurance on the steamers warranted at the lowest rates. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight always lower than by any other line. Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. LINEBURNER, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched promptly on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. The steamer GRANADA will sail on following Saturday. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12, E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. J. H. JACKSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Sept. 21.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FROM NEW-JERSEY TO ALBANY.—The splendid and fast steamer SUNNY SIDE will make an excursion from Newark to Albany on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, leaving Newark at 6 o'clock P. M., and touching at the foot of Warren-st., New-York, about 8 o'clock. Returning, will arrive in New-York about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Trinity M. E. Church, of Newark, the projectors of this excursion, have engaged a splendid band for the occasion, and will furnish refreshments on board at reasonable rates. They also promise that no pains shall be spared to make this the grandest, most brilliant and pleasant affair of the season. Fare for trip, $2.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M. | Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M. | Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY PARMELE BROTHERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY S. LANSING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, U. S. A., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, U. S. A., before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 30th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 23, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P. M.
Wednes., Sept. 11, 11½ A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 11, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 12½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 4 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M. Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE, NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

HARDWARE.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Edge and Coopers' Tools, &c., adapted to the City, commission, country and consuming trade. No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold, east of Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av. between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 58th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.
(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.
(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.
(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.
The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th by-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching annual session, to be held in the City of New-York, on the third Monday of September, 1867. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of Grand Secretary Langdon, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., New-York, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th September, 1867.
JAMES L. RIDGELY, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Office Odd Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, Md.
AUG. 7, 1867.

PROPOSALS will also be received for printing the daily Journal of the proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz.: At 9 o'clock A. M., and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day, number of copies from one to five hundred. The proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the session, viz.: 16th September, 1867.
JAMES L. RIDGELY, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, Md.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 9, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, the 14th inst., for the construction of a Cellar and Root House at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, in accordance with the following directions, viz.: The Cellar will be 10 by 15 feet square, 7 feet deep, and will be walled up with brick or stone; estimates to be made for both. The Root House will be 20 by 20 feet square, and dug about 6 feet in the ground, and finished above with logs. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,500, for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Cellar and Root House at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information. (Signed) RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General and A. Q. M. G.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 6, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of quarters for one Colonel, one Major and two Captains, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.
Plans and specifications for the proposed buildings can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid, are requested to call and examine the same.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Quarters at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 6 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 246,280 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork and liver.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other forms will be accepted.
ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 4, 1867.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALDENBRAND, Committee on Supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YALE COLLEGE.

Every graduate of Yale should read *The College Courant*. From one to two columns of personal items of graduates in every number. A series of articles on "Universities," now being contributed by Prof. G. P. Fisher, D. D., are worth in themselves the subscription price of the paper. Contributions during the year by several other Professors in Yale and in other Colleges.
50,000 STUDENTS in the United States should be weekly readers in order to be kept informed on College matters. Terms, $3 per year. Specimen copies and premium list sent on receipt of five cents. Address the Publisher, CHAS. C. CHATFIELD, New-Haven, Conn.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that this should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

THE NEW-YORK BUILDING BLOCK COMPANY, No. 24 Vesey-st., desire to inform parties contemplating building that they are now prepared to execute orders, having recently increased their facilities for manufacturing, and thus been enabled to acquire a stock ahead. The public are invited to inspect specimens at our office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

TO THE CHILDLESS.—FOR ADOPTION, two fine boys, between 1 and 2 years old, to a comfortable family only. Address ORPHAN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office, New-York.

AUXILIARY TO A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS are true weights and measures. Standard Scales at JONES' Scale Works, No. 27 Park-row. Low prices always.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Every train, station, steamboat, also City Map for 25 cents. BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

FALL FASHIONS.—SPLENDID FALL FASHIONS and other brilliant novelties in the October number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready.

MEETINGS.

A MASS MEETING OF THE BUTCHERS and drovers of the City of New-York and vicinity, and all interested, will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of defending their rights against the unjust usurpations of the Board of Health. A full attendance is particularly requested as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
Several eminent speakers are expected to be present and address the meeting.
Do not fail to come.
By order of the Committee.
CHARLES COOPER, JOSEPH JANTZEN, JOHN MARSHALL, GEO. STRAUSS, PHILLIPP OTTMANN, LEMUEL VALENTINE.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH..........Lessee and Manager
LAST TWO NIGHTS of the brief engagement of MRS. LANDER.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, and THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.
MRS. LANDER, formerly Miss Jean Davenport, will appear in her fine rendering of
Elizabeth R
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as....EARL OF ESSEX WITH AN ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1867, MRS. LANDER will appear for her BENEFIT as ELIZABETH.
On SATURDAY MORNING, MRS. LANDER will appear in THE ONLY MATINEE during the present brief season, being POSITIVELY the last time that she can perform her great character, QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Doors open at 12 M. Performance commences at 1 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK..........Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT FOR THE SEASON, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION For the First Series of TWENTY NIGHTS, Are now open at the Academy of Music.
PRICES AS USUAL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. HARRISON begs to announce that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT of the season will take place on THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1867, on which occasion the eminent and favorite Prima Donna, MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, will be assisted by the following artists:
MISS MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, Buffo.
SIGNOR FORTUNO, Baritone.
MR. CARL ROSA, the Celebrated Violinist.
SIGNOR FATTORI and MR. G. W. COLBY, Cond's.
SIGNOR L. ROCCO, Harp Soloist.
First appearance in America.
TICKETS, $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.
Manager and General Director..........John De Pol
This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the DEVIL'S AUCTION will be presented, with the grand star EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.
New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.
Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

IRVING HALL.

MR. HARRISON begs to announce that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT of the season will take place on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 11, on which occasion the eminent and favorite Prima Donna MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, will be assisted by the following artists:
MISS MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, Buffo.
SIGNOR FORTUNA, Baritone.
MR. CARL ROSA, the celebrated Violinist.
SIGNOR FATTORI and MR. G. W. COLBY, Conductors.
SIGNOR L. ROCCO, Harp Soloist.
First appearance in America.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martin's, No. 758 Broadway; C. H. Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. For flagging King-st., from Washington to West-st.; and West-st., between King and Houston sts.
3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.
4th. For flagging 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. For laying crosswalks at the intersection of 7th-av. and Broadway, between 43d and 45th sts.
6th. For laying crosswalks at Horatio-st. and Jackson-square, and 8th-av. and Abingdon-square.
7th. For laying crosswalks at Waverley-place and West 10th-st., and at Greenwich and Horatio sts.
8th. For laying crosswalks at 4th-av. and 46th-st.
9th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.
11th. For building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
12th. For building a receiving basin on the southwest corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.
13th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.
15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.
16th. For laying crosswalks in 3d-av., from 44th to 56th-st.
17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.
18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.
2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.
3d. Both sides of 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
4th. Both sides of 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.
5th. Both sides of 44th-st. and the southerly side of 45th-st., from 7th-av. to the extent of half the block west of 7th-av.; also, the westerly side of 7th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.; also, the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of 7th-av., from 42d to 43d-st.
6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st. and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 13th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av., and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-st.
7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st., and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.
8th. Both sides of 46th-st., and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.
9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.
10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.
11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 225 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.
12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.
13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 207 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 100 feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 185 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 115 feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.
15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.
16th. Both sides of 3d-av., from a point half way between 43d and 44th sts., to a point half way between 56th and 57th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to a point half the block east and west of 3d-av.
17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.
18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 10, 1867.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 27, 1867.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow.
A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse.
A Treasurer in the place of Joseph Howland.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John H. Martindale.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Henry E. Davies.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William H. Leonard, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, five Senators, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Twenty-one members of Assembly.
A Sheriff in the place of John Kelly.
A County Clerk in the place of William C. Conner.
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Edmund L. Hearne.
Two Supervisors, in the place of John Brice and Orison Blunt.
One Supervisor, in the place of Joseph B. Taylor, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Shaler.
A District-Attorney, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.
A Justice of Court of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John M. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell.
Two Coroners in the place of William C. Gover, John Wildey, and Robert Gamble.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours respectfully, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of New-York, } ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1867.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap 480, Laws of 1860.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¼, EVENING AT 8, the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,
THE MAN OF DESTINY; OR, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.
in which the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition, A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH.
To be seen at all hours, THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, A LIVING SKELETON, TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

A SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE OF UNDER THE GASLIGHT will be given at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Secure your seats.

1° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! Fifth week at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.
2° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! See the wondrous RAILROAD SENSATION!
3° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! Lively dances by "The Lost Tribes!"
4° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! The Piers and Hudson River by Starlight!
5° UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT! The truest picture of Life in a Great City!

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway. FIFTH WEEK and continued crowds to see Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful, original and picturesque drama

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
with its wondrous scenic effects and grand cast.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!
Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended entirely.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF LOTTA'S BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT, which, owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall season, must terminate on THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
Continued success of Brougham's drama of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, in the double characters of which Lotta has achieved A GENUINE TRIUMPH.
EVERY EVENING—THE GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE.
LOTTA will appear at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 13 and 14, in Brougham's Drama of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, with the company now playing at Wallack's.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68.

UNITED STATES AND HAVANA. THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that by cable dispatch intelligence has been received of the departure of Madame RISTORI and her dramatic company, by the general transatlantic steamship *Europe*, from Brest, on the 31st of August, and their safe return to New-York may be expected on or about the 10th inst.
The season of Madame RISTORI'S dramatic representations is restricted in New-York to fifteen, and in Brooklyn to four performances, as arrangements have been made already for Madame RISTORI'S performance in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, previous to her departure for Havana. The season will be inaugurated at the THEATRE FRANCAIS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.
The sale of seats for the season of fifteen nights will commence, for subscribers only, on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at the Theatre Francaise, and on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, the sale of seats for the first three representations will commence at the regular ticket offices, which will be advertised in future advertisements.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Mr. H. L. Bateman takes pleasure in announcing that he will give a season of the world-famous opera bouffes by the well-known composer Offenbach, to commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at the above-named theatre.
He has secured the services of the most talented and accomplished musical comedians, chorus and musicians, among whom he mentions the prima donna MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE, a lady of recognized musical and dramatic genius, and leading artiste of the Bouffes Parisiennes. This lady will make her *entrée* in the character of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, in the great comic opera of that name, now performing in Paris and other Continental cities, with a success heretofore unprecedented. Subscribers wishing boxes for the season are respectfully informed that the books will be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the French Theatre.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS—Genuine Ethiopians—$50,000 worth of valuable property given to purchasers of tickets. For particulars see small bills.
D. D. T. DAVIS, Manager.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Those who have applied for space in the thirty-seventh annual Exhibition are hereby notified that the armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of goods, and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until the evening of the 11th of September, Sunday excepted.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will positively be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the 12th of September, at 12 M., and at 8 o'clock P. M., the opening address will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the Institute; after which "Miles O'Reilly" (Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE) will read a poem composed for the occasion.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books now open. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS. Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS have opened a new and spacious PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square, where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices. N. B.—New pianos to rent.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 233 East 21st-st. Parties visiting the City, and others, would do well to examine the instruments of this firm before making their selections elsewhere. For great power, richness and purity of tone, and elegance of finish, they are unequaled, while the price charged for them is much the most reasonable. Second-hand Pianos at all prices.

AN IMPORTED ORCHESTREON FOR sale at half price—This instrument is supposed to be the best ever imported to this country, manufactured by Vette & Son, Baden; it comprises a full band of horn music, has a drum and triangle; price, $1,800. Can be seen at No. 21 Chrystie-st., lager-beer saloon.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square. N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

AT A BARGAIN—TWO MOST SUPERB 7½ octave rosewood piano-fortes; best City makers; fully warranted for five years. Can be seen and examined at BATTERSON'S storage rooms, No. 600 6th-av., near 40th-st.

$50 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A COMMISSION WILL BE GIVEN TO A music teacher who will take charge of a half dozen excellent pianos to hire out. Give name and reference to Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

A COMPETENT ORGANIST DESIRES to make an engagement in a Protestant Church. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 469 Bridgeport, Conn.

VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VOCAL music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.

SPLENDID RECEPTION, by a densely crowded and brilliant audience of THE GREAT MASTER COMEDIAN, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who will repeat EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, his marvelously truthful and beautiful personation of "RIP VAN WINKLE," in Boucicault's adaptation of Irving's Legend, termed RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
RIP VAN WINKLE..........Mr. JEFFERSON.
NEW SCENERY..........MINNARD LEWIS.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, A RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE.
Doors open at 7; begin at 8 o'clock.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EDWIN FORREST

SECOND WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.
TO-NIGHT, RICHARD III.
EDWIN FORREST as RICHARD III.
THURSDAY—EDWIN FORREST as DAMON.
SATURDAY—REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE AT 1½.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Next the Fifth-av. Hotel, 24th-st.
Extraordinary success of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company.
THE DAYS OF THE OLYMPIC REVIVED!
This TUESDAY EVENING, and during the week, Byron's excruciatingly comic burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO—Beppo, (with his wonderful imitations of the great Tragedian,) Mr. Leffingwell. Other characters by the Company. To conclude with Falconer's master-piece, TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Admission 75 cts.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 11, at 7¾.
BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
1. Overture—"Freischutz"..........Weber
2. Waltz—"Dreams of Love"..........Lanner
3. Polka Mazurka—"Frauenherz"..........Strauss
4. Fantasie—"Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
5. Overture..........
6. Larghetto..........} Selections from Egmont.
7. Allegretto and March } Beethoven
8. Allegro con brio, last movement from 7th Symphony..........Beethoven
9. Fackeltanz..........Meyerbeer
10. Waltz—"From the Mountains"..........Strauss
11. Romance—"L'Eclair"..........Halevy
12. Polka—"Kreuzfidel"..........Strauss
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
TO-MORROW (Thursday), MENDELSSOHN NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

Orders are now received for CONCERTS, BALLS, PARTIES, FAIRS, ETC., for any number of instrumentalists.
Office No. 806 Broadway.
F. L. EBEN, Business Manager.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY,

6th-av., corner 30th-st., is now open for the use of ladies and gentlemen.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DANCING

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
E. FERRERO respectfully announces to his former patrons and the public, that after an absence of six years, he has the honor to resume the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with his sister, Mme. DUBREUL.
Will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. For circulars, &c., apply at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

DE GARNO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867. Circulars at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for the cure of all diseases of a private character, at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Those who are suffering from gonorrhœa, secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, stricture, fistula, sores, ulcers, rheumatism, irritation of the bladder, impotence, spermatorrhœa, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. In all such cases patients should consult their own individual interests, and call on one who has had much successful practice in the treatment of the above diseases, and who can permanently cure them. The great number of cases which we have treated and the gratification of seeing them all cured, enables us to guarantee a certain and positive cure in every case. To prove this, we solicit more especially cases of long standing, and those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere or pronounced incurable. Throw all quack remedies to the dogs. Every thoroughly educated and well read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedies which cure one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient must positively, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Consultation free.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations, upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits and impotency, affections of the bladder, kidneys, genito-urinary organs and their consequences, and anatomy of both sexes; European hospital practice; the author's moral, legitimate and effectual method of preventing too rapid increase of family; his unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1 50, closely sealed.
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THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Official Affidavits and an Authorized Statement of the Case.

Proceedings in Court Before Commissioner Newton.

The announcement in the TIMES of the gigantic whisky frauds in the Third Collection District has created an intence excitement in political and financial circles, the members of which have been most anxious to ascertain, not only who were implicated, but what were the figures and the exact story of the fraud. Hitherto the Government had deemed it the better policy to retrain from giving publicity to the details of the matter, but as certain affidavits purporting to be official have been set forth by irresponsible parties, it has been deemed prudent to authorize the publication in the TIMES of the following affidavits, made by District-Attorney TRACY, his assistant, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. FLETCHER:

AFFIDAVIT OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TRACY.

Eastern District of New-York, Kings County ss.—Benjamin F. Tracy, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 23d day of April last, he was informed by Wm. C. Robinson, Storekeeper of the bonded warehouse of John Wilson, in said City of Brooklyn, that two hundred barrels of spirits had been removed from said bonded warehouse for shipment to California, under circumstances that made it probable that said removal was fraudulent; that deponent thereupon ordered the detention of said spirits for investigation; that it subsequently transpired that said spirits had been removed on fraudulent bonds and they were condemned as forfeited to the Government; that soon after it became known that said Robinson had given to deponent the information which led to the detention of said goods, and within a few days after T. C. Callicott had taken possession of the office of Collector of the Third District New-York, deponent was informed that said Robinson had been removed from the position of storekeeper, and a man by the name of A. J. Dayton, who was also a storekeeper, assigned to said storehouse, in his place. That said deponent, supposing that said Robinson had been removed by the predecessor of said Callicott, immediately called on said Callicott, and informed him that said Robinson, who had given to deponent the information about the removal of the two hundred barrels of spirits, which had previously been the subject of conversation between deponent and said Callicott, had lost his place; that said Callicott thereupon informed deponent that he had removed said Robinson, not knowing he was deponent's informant, and desiring his place for a friend, whom he named, but whose name deponent has now forgotten, he had removed him and appointed the person aforesaid in his place; that deponent thereupon said to said Callicott that he understood since A. G. Dayton had been assigned to take his place, to which said Callicott replied that this assignment was only temporary, until the new appointee could take possession; that deponent replied to said Callicott that he was pleased to learn that fact, as he had been informed said Dayton belonged to the "Ring," and it was supposed he had been sent there to facilitate the fraudulent removal of the balance of the spirits in said warehouse. Said Callicott replied that said Dayton would remain in charge of said house but for a day or two. And deponent further says that on the morning of the 25th of May there were seized in carts in the streets of the City of Brooklyn, by Inspectors Hambright and Cocheu, twenty-one barrels of spirits, purporting to have been distilled by John Wilson; that said carts were driven in front of the United States Courtrooms in Montague-street, and remained there until after three o'clock P. M., no claimant appearing; that about that time deponent left his office, and returned about 5 P. M., when he learned of the release of said spirits, as described in the affidavit of J. J. Allen, deponent's assistant. That on the evening of that day a person called at the house of deponent and made a statement of facts which led deponent to suspect that the spirits had been fraudulently removed, and the release fraudulently obtained by one Alexander Cunningham and said Callicott. That on Tuesday morning following, deponent having been confirmed in his impressions, directed said Allen to go to the office of said Callicott and obtain a sight, and if possible a copy of the order issued by said Callicott, directing the removal of said spirits from bonded warehouse class "A," to a bonded warehouse class "B," that deponent might ascertain whether said spirits had actually been removed to the warehouse designated in said order; that said Allen returned with the answer stated in his affidavit hereto annexed; was sent again on Wednesday and on Thursday to obtain a sight of said order, but failed. On Thursday deponent obtained permission from said Callicott for a revenue officer to examine the bonded warehouses of his district, but this order was soon after revoked. On Thursday evening, May 30, deponent directed the seizure of a rectifying establishment owned by one Brown, and in which said Cunningham was interested, and in which were secreted some 75 barrels of spirits, supposed and believed to be a part of the 411 barrels removed from Wilson's bonded warehouse. On Friday deponent renewed the effort to get permission for an official to examine the warehouses, but did not succeed in obtaining it on that day. Friday evening deponent left for Washington and obtained an order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, directing a revenue officer to examine the bonded accounts and bonded warehouses in the Third District, and returned with the said order on the following Monday morning. That said officer commenced said examination, but deponent discovering that too much time would elapse before the accounts of Wilson's warehouse would be reached by a formal examination, went to the office of said Callicott, on the — day of June, and requested permission to examine the bonded accounts of said Callicott, which being accorded, deponent ascertained that the account showed the removal of only two hundred barrels of spirits from the warehouse of said Wilson since April 27, the time when said Callicott took possession of said office, and that those purported to have been shipped to the Third District of Massachusetts, and that there was no account whatever of the balance of the four hundred and eleven barrels which were in said warehouse when said Callicott came into office. Deponent further discovered that said Callicott had accepted fraudulent bonds, and had permitted the removal of spirits thereon. And deponent further says, that although said Callicott, on taking possession of his said office, as Collector was duly apprised of the extent to which the Government was being defrauded by means of the removal of spirits on fraudulent bonds, and was fully advised as to the mode of detecting the frauds of persons thus seeking the removal of spirits, yet deponent is of the opinion, from the hasty examination of said bonded accounts, that said Callicott, during his past month in office, accepted and approved of false bonds for the fraudulent removal of spirits, including the spirits which he permitted to be removed without any bond whatever, to an amount upward of ninety thousand dollars. And that such a uniform course of fraud could not have been carried on against the Government through the office of said Callicott without gross carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of said Callicott and Allen, his Deputy Collector. And deponent further says that the next day after the examination of said Callicott's bonded account said Callicott declared to deponent that he was mistaken when he informed deponent's assistant, Allen, that the 21 barrels of spirits seized on the 25th were being removed under and in pursuance of his (Callicott's) order to remove therefrom a class "A" to a class "B" warehouse; that the same, as he had since learned, were a part of a lot of 200 barrels permitted to be shipped to the Third District of Massachusetts; that deponent thereupon informed said Callicott that this could not be true, as all of the 411 barrels of spirits in said warehouse when he came into office had disappeared therefrom; that said Callicott professed to doubt the accuracy of deponent's information, but on being reassured on this point declared that the spirits, if removed, had been stolen and taken away without his knowledge, to which deponent replied that if this be true the keeper of the warehouse must have been a party, as well as Mr. Fletcher, the agent of Mr. Wilson, and that the matter should be promptly investigated, which said Callicott agreed to do. And deponent further says that on the 25th day of May, and soon after the seizure of the 21 barrels of spirits in the streets as aforesaid, said Callicott caused another bonded warehouse of said Wilson to be placed under seizure, and kept the same under seizure until the — day of June, without any investigation, so far as deponent could learn, as to the cause of said seizure, and without turning the same over to the Court for prosecution; but he was holding possession of the same for the mere purpose of preventing the said Fletcher, the agent of said Wilson, from disclosing what he knew in regard to the purchase and removal of said spirits; deponent on the — day of June, as attorney of the United States, affirmed the seizure of said Callicott, and filed an information against the property and caused the Marshal to take possession of the same. That deponent thereupon visited the place of said Wilson and obtained possession of said Wilson's books for the purpose of making an examination of the same, and found by entries in said books that the said Alexander Cunningham was the purchaser of the said 411, having purchased them in two lots, the first lot of 200 on the 16th day of May, and the other lot of 211 on the 24th day of May. And deponent further says that said Callicott has made no effort to have the said Cunningham and Dayton arrested, or in any manner interfered with for the removal of said spirits. And deponent further says that there is no cause whatever for the seizure of the bonded warehouse of said Wilson by said Callicott, and that said Callicott was unable to furnish any cause whatever to justify said seizure, but on the contrary it appeared by papers transmitted by said Callicott to deponent that the same was wholly without cause, and the proceedings had to be dismissed; and deponent further says that he has recently been informed by one Rodney Backus, a General Inspector of spirits for the Third District, New-York, and who inspected the said lost lot of 211 barrels of spirits on their removal from said warehouse, that he received an order from said Allen, Deputy Collector, on the morning of the 24th day of May, to proceed to the warehouse of said Wilson and reinspect said spirits, for the purpose of their removal to a Class B warehouse, and that he made said inspection on that day, and made the return thereof in writing to said office, and again reported said inspection in his monthly report, and delivered that also to said office, and that some time after this said Backus again went to the office of said Collector, and examined the papers and found his said reports still on file in said office, whereby it appeared that said spirits had been regularly inspected and gauged for said Wilson.

Deponent therefore charges upon the facts hereinbefore stated, and upon the facts stated and set forth in the affidavits of said Fletcher, J. J. Allen and Frederick Cocheu, hereunto annexed, that said T. C. Callicott, of the Third District, New-York; Augustus Dayton, Storekeeper; John Allen, Deputy Collector; Alexander Cunningham, Lewis Fancher and other persons to deponent unknown, on or about the 5th day of May, 1867, at the City of Brooklyn, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to cheat and defraud the United States out of the tax due and owing said United States on 21,000 gallons of distilled spirits and upwards, amounting to $42,000, by fraudulently and unlawfully removing the said spirits from the bonded warehouse of said John Wilson, situate in Brooklyn, and selling the same in the market as free or tax paid; and that in pursuance of said combination, confederacy and agreement, said Cunningham did present, and did cause and procure to be presented, a certain false and fraudulent bond for the removal of 200 barrels of said spirits.

And said Callicott did accept and approve the same, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent; and the said Callicott did afterwards order and direct the removal of 211 barrels of spirits without requiring any bond or surety whatever, and permit said spirits to be taken and removed from said bonded warehouse and from without the possession of the United States and its officers; and in further pursuance of said conspiracy the said Callicott and Cunningham did fraudulently procure the release of the said twenty-one barrels of spirits so seized as aforesaid.

Wherefore deponent prays that a warrant may be issued against said persons, that they may be dealt with according to law. B. F. TRACY.

Sworn before me the 23d of August, 1867.
CHARLES W. NEWTON, U. S. Commissioner.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN J. ALLEN.

Eastern District of New-York, ss.: John J. Allen, of Brooklyn, being duly sworn, says that he is assistant to the United States Attorney for the said district; that on the 25th day of May, 1867, Revenue Inspector Hambright, of Brooklyn, brought to the office of said attorney, at Brooklyn, two loads of spirits, to wit: one cart having thereon six barrels, and one truck having thereon twenty-one barrels, apparently containing spirits; that said spirits remained on the street at said office for some hours; that about four o'clock in the afternoon of said day one Alexander Cunningham came to deponent, and showed him a certificate of inspection of 200 barrels of spirits at John Wilson's warehouse, in said Brooklyn, said certificate stating that said barrels were marked "W. C. Robinson, Inspector," &c.; that said Cunningham said the spirits were all straight to his knowledge; that said spirits were the same as those inspected by said Backus according to said certificates; that the permits for the removal of said spirits were at the office of the Collector of the Third District of New-York; that he (Cunningham) was acting for a friend, and was interested in the loads of spirits, and said Cunningham asked deponent to go with him to the office of said Collector and see about the matter; deponent replied that it was too late to find the Collector in; Cunningham answered that the Collector was at his office and would be there to see deponent; deponent then started for the said office, and on the way examined the barrels of spirits aforesaid, and found the marks thereon to correspond with the marks stated in the certificate of inspection aforesaid, and with the statement of said Cunningham; that as deponent crossed the road he asked Inspector Cocheu, of Brooklyn, whom deponent had been informed had made the request for the seizure of said spirits what he thought of the spirits, and Cocheu replied that all he had against them was the absence of "transportation brands;" and that if they could be identified as the spirits being removed from Wilson's warehouse aforesaid, they must be straight, as the brands seemed to be genuine. Deponent then went to the office of the Collector aforesaid and found him in, and said Cunningham in the room alone with him. After the usual compliments the Collector, Mr. T. C. Callicott, said that Mr. Cunningham was speaking to him of some spirits seized by the Inspector that day; that he (Callicott) had given permits to remove two hundred barrels of spirits from Wilson's bonded warehouse, class "A" to a class "B" warehouse, and had sent an officer to superintend the removal; that said officer was about somewhere, and he, the officer, had the permits; that he had gone, he presumed, it was so late; that he (Callicott) had received an order to have all spirits removed from class "A" warehouses to class "B" warehouses, and this removal was in accordance with said order; that he (Callicott) was sure the spirits in question were all straight; that he had no doubt they were all right and was satisfied it was all correct; that he had given a permit to remove said spirits, and he had no doubt everything was correct about them; said Callicott talked in a smooth manner and positive and gave deponent an idea that he (Callicott) was entirely sure said spirits were all right, and he (Callicott) knew the same were being properly removed. That deponent came away, and on Court-street, near Montague-street, Cunningham spoke to a man whom he introduced to deponent as Mr. Dayton, and said he was the officer having charge of the removal of said spirits. Deponent asked said Dayton if he had charge of the removal of spirits from Wilson's warehouse that day, and said Dayton answered that he had, and showed deponent the order to remove 200 barrels of spirits from said warehouse to a class "B" warehouse; that said order stated that said spirits were marked W. C. Robinson, Inspector, &c. Said Dayton told deponent he had sent two loads off that morning containing twenty-seven barrels on a cart and truck; said he could not go with all the carts and trucks, and had sent said loads off alone; said Dayton described said loads, and the description corresponded with the said loads; said Dayton came and examined said loads, and said they were the same loads and barrels of spirits he had sent away from Wilson's warehouse that morning; deponent then told said Cunningham that he might take said spirits to the warehouse and that he would hold said Cunningham responsible for said spirits, and said Cunningham said he would be responsible for said spirits, and that they should be forthcoming if all was not correct as to the same; whereupon said deponent allowed said spirits to be released to said Cunningham.

Deponent further says that in the course of the conversation at the aforesaid Callicott's office said Callicott said he had an order to seize Wilson's warehouse, and had sent a man to seize the same, and all the spirits in the same, and that the spirits in question were included in said seizure. Deponent further says that on the 28th day of May he applied at the office of said Collector for the order held by said Dayton to remove the 200 barrels of spirits aforesaid, but the same could not be found; that said Dayton was not in said office at said time; that Callicott aforesaid told deponent that he would see Dayton and get the order from him so that it could be seen; that the person having the papers in charge was out, having gone to a funeral.

On May 29, 1867, deponent called about 10 A. M. at said Callicott's office, and saw the chief clerk, Mr. Tappan, who told him Callicott was out. Said Tappan, at deponent's request, looked over the files of the office to find any order or data respecting removal of spirits from Wilson's warehouse, but found none, save a bond dated May 7, 1866, for removal of 200 barrels of spirits inspected by A. Rice, to Third District of Massachusetts, and said Tappan said he would get the data deponent desired for deponent. On May 30, 1867, deponent went to said Callicott's office, about 10 A. M., and found said Callicott in his private room, filled with men, among whom was Cunningham aforesaid; that deponent asked said Callicott if he had got the order and data referred to before, and said Callicott said he had not seen Dayton about the matter yet, but would do so; said Callicott further said that he thought said spirits were removed either to Osborn's warehouse or to Cuthbert & Cunningham's warehouse. Deponent then asked Callicott to call out said Cunningham, that he might know the warehouse; Callicott replied that he was very busy, and that he did not like to disturb the meeting, (of distillers,) and would be at leisure in one hour or two, and would get the desired data, &c., from Dayton; on said last-mentioned day, about 12 M., deponent again went to said Callicott's office with Inspector Cocheu, and as they entered Callicott said, after exchanging the usual compliments, that he had not seen Dayton about that matter yet, but would have the papers, so that the same might be seen, or words to the effect of the foregoing. Deponent then requested said Callicott to give Inspector Cocheu an order on the warehouse-keepers of the Third District to allow said Cocheu to enter and examine said warehouses; this request was, after a short conversation, granted by said Callicott, who gave said Cocheu such an order. On the 31st of May, 1867, deponent went with Cocheu to the said Callicott's office, and, after entering, said Callicott said he had not been able to get the data deponent desired from Mr. Dayton yet, but would do so; deponent then asked him if he (Callicott) had revoked the permission given Cocheu to visit the warehouses in the Third District, and Callicott replied that he had so revoked it; that he would like to see Mr. Tracy before giving any further order in the matter. Deponent asked Callicott then for a permit for deponent to go through said warehouses in company with Cocheu and Inspector Craig. To which Callicott replied that he preferred to see Mr. Tracy first, but he would send a deputy with the Inspectors alluded to if they wished to make the examination as stated of said warehouses; that he wished to know for what purpose the examination was to be made, and that he preferred to grant the desired permit not to enter said warehouses until he (Callicott) had seen Mr. Tracy. Deponent then returned to the United States Attorney's office, and Inspector Cocheu was sent to make an appointment with said Callicott to visit said warehouses with a Deputy Collector as suggested above. Inspector Cocheu soon returned and informed deponent that Mr. Callicott had appointed 3 o'clock as the hour when his deputy would call at the United States Attorney's office to accompany the Inspectors aforesaid on a visit to the said warehouses; that deponent and the said Inspectors waited at said office for said deputy until late in the afternoon, but no such deputy appeared until 5:30 o'clock, when Deputy Collector Robbins called and said that Mr. Callicott could not send a deputy that day as promised, but he would be at his office the next morning and accompany said Inspectors to said warehouses. JOHN J. ALLEN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D. 1867, SAMUEL J. JONES, United States Commissioner.

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT FLETCHER.

Eastern District of New-York, Kings County, ss.: Robert Fletcher, of said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is, and for many years last past has been, the Superintendent for John Wilson's distillery, situate in Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; that said distillery stopped operations on the 1st of January, 1867, since which time no spirits have been manufactured therein; that on that day said Wilson had on hand about eighty-five thousand (85,000) gallons of spirits in two bonded warehouses class "A;" in one of said bonded warehouses the spirits were in barrels, in the other they were kept in large tanks; that in one of said bonded warehouses he had about nine hundred and seventeen (917) barrels of spirits, containing about fifty thousand (50,000) gallons; that all of said spirits have been sold by deponent to different parties in bond for forty cents per gallon, except five (5) barrels that were sold for $2 40 per gallon, deponent removing the same from bond, and paying the taxes thereon; that the balance of the nine hundred and seventeen (917) barrels have all been removed from said bonded warehouse in bond under permits of the Collector of the Third District, New-York; three hundred (300) of said barrels were sold to one B. C. Edwards; two hundred (200) barrels to Col. Enwright; five barrels to John Farrel, and four hundred and eleven (411) to Alexander Cunningham, of said City; that five hundred and five (505) of said barrels were removed before T. C. Callicott, present Collector, came into office, and four hundred and eleven (411) since; that the spirits sold to Cunningham were sold and delivered as follows: Two hundred (200) on the 16th day of May last, and two hundred and eleven (211) on the 24th day of May last; that the spirits sold to Enwright were removed on or about the 23d day of April, 1867, and were seized by order of the District-Attorney the same day, and as deponent is informed, have since been forfeited; that it is well known and understood that the information on which said spirits were seized was given by W. C. Robinson, storekeeper of said bonded warehouse, and that immediately after said seizure said Robinson was removed as storekeeper by T. C. Callicott, Collector of said Third District, and one Augustus C. Dayton was appointed in his stead, and continued to act as such storekeeper down to the time when all of said spirits had been removed; that the first two hundred (200) barrels of said spirits sold to A. Cunningham were removed under a permit to one Hand, signed by said Callicott; that said permits are directed to the storekeeper, and are retained by him as his authority for the removal of said spirits; and deponent further says that the last two hundred and eleven (211) were removed on a permit signed by said Callicott; that deponent saw said permit in the usual form, signed by said Callicott, but did not read the same, and also saw an order directing said Dayton to superintend the removal of said spirits from said warehouse to a lighter in the East River, the name of which deponent does not now remember; that Cunningham was present during said removal, and at the inspection of said spirits, that the same were inspected by one Backus, General Inspector of spirits, assisted by A. J. Philips. That said Cunningham was present during said inspection and took the amount of said spirits from said Backus in order to have the same inserted in said permit, and drove away from said warehouse in a carriage, and soon after returned with said permit and order and delivered the same to said Dayton. And deponent further says that the carts were present waiting for said Cunningham's return with said permit in order to commence the removal of said spirits, and that said removal commenced immediately on his return. That about one hundred barrels were removed on the 24th of May, and the balance on the 25th. That deponent heard of the seizure of twenty-one (21) barrels, part of the 411 removed on the 25th, and of their subsequent release by the District-Attorney. And deponent further says one Lewis Fancher was engaged with said Cunningham in the removal of said spirits, that the same were removed on carts, and that said Dayton superintended the removal of all of said spirits purchased by Cunningham; that on the 17th inst. deponent made up his account of whisky sold and removed from said bonded warehouse, and delivered the same to the Assessor and to the Collector of the District, whereby the sales of said spirits, together with the names of the parties to whom sold, were correctly given; that on handing said report to said Callicott, said Callicott, on examining the same, said he had no account in his office of the last two hundred and eleven (211) barrels sold Cunningham; that deponent said to said Callicott that it was strange, as some of it was seized on the 25th, and stood half a day in the street before the District-Attorney's office until Cunningham came from New-York about three P. M.; that Mr. Cunningham came to his, the Collector's, office with the Assistant District-Attorney, to learn if the whisky was all right; and the same was afterward released, and Dayton was sent away in charge of the whisky.

To this said Callicott made no reply, and deponent further says that he knows the handwriting of said Callicott, and is familiar with his signature, and he knows that the signature to the permit, brought by said Cunningham, and delivered to said Dayton on the 24th day of May last, was the signature of said Callicott, and said permit was plainly indorsed "Permit for the removal of 211 barrels;" and deponent further says that one J. R. Reed was interested with said B. C. Enwright in the two hundred barrels removed by him, and paid deponent for said spirits.

And deponent further says that on the 25th day of May and after the twenty-one barrels of spirits had been seized, one Cornelius Stagg, Deputy Collector for the Third District of New-York, seized the other bonded warehouse of said Wilson; that said Stagg assigned no reason for said seizure, except that he did it through orders from Gen. Hillyer; and deponent further says that he never knew and was always unable to learn the reason of said seizure, and that no cause whatever existed for such seizure; and deponent further says that he has inquired at the office of the Collector of the Third District to ascertain the reason of said seizure and could never learn anything except that deponent was keeping the spirits in tanks instead of in barrels; that deponent had permission so to keep his spirits from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; that the same was entirely lawful, and said permit so to keep said spirits was on file in the Collector's office; that on the day of handing in said report deponent applied for the release of said spirits and was informed by said Callicott in the presence of Stagg that he could not release the same until he heard from Hillyer; that within one hour after this deponent received a message from said Stagg that he would release the spirits if the District-Attorney would discontinue or drop the whole matter about the removal of said spirits; that he was not going to furnish a club to knock his own brains out. ROBERT FLETCHER.

Sworn to before me, this 21st June, 1867, CHAS. W. NEWTON, United States Commissioner.

Briefly put, the facts are these. When Mr. CALLICOTT was made the successor of Gen. PRATT and publisher BOWEN, there were turned over to him the custody of four hundred and eleven barrels of whisky; at the present writing *not one* of the aforesaid are in his possession. The question naturally arises, where are they? and the answer comes back that they were sold to a Mr. CUNNINGHAM for *forty cents per gallon*, just one dollar and sixty cents less than the Government tax, and "Nobody," that universal scapegoat, knows who is responsible for the transfer.

Mr. TRACY, the indefatigable United States District-Attorney, has had a long pull and a strong pull against the tide of insiders who belonged to the "Ring," and shared the profits of this immense transaction, and although he waited more patiently than did Mary's storied lamb, and more meekly than the bulrushed Moses, he was finally compelled to take issue against the "Ring" and its grand Moguls, or share their odium and their profits. The story, as it will be detailed on the trial, is as full of romance as an Eastern tale. All the cunning that cash could suborn, all the deceit that gold could buy, all the lies that some $42,000 could purchase, were made use of to bully, intimidate, deceive and cajole the prosecutor, but we are pleased to say thus far without avail.

The record before the Metropolitan Board of Revenue is a remarkable revelation; and Mr. CALLICOTT's defence is more remarkable. After the two were put in evidence, the vote of the Board was unanimous in favor of Mr. CALLICOTT's arrest, and all statements made by Washington correspondents, to the effect that two were opposed to the issue of the warrants are false.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon application was made before Commissioner NEWTON, in Mr. JOHN S. ALLEN's behalf, for a reduction of bail, the amount originally intended being $50,000. After hearing the application, Commissioner NEWTON took the papers, and said that he would carefully read them, for the purpose of further informing himself of Mr. ALLEN's exact *status* in the matter, and render his decision this morning.

At 10:30 Mr. ALLEN appeared before Mr. NEWTON, who decided as follows:

Mr. ALLEN: Application having been made before me for a reduction of your bail, I have carefully perused the affidavits and other papers in the case, and find that you are throughout treated as the deputy of Mr. CALLICOTT, and are connected, so far as the papers show, by implication, rather than by direct charge. In view of this circumstance, I have concluded to fix the amount of bail at $10,000, with justification in the sum of $20,000, which you will furnish to-day. The bail of the Collector will be held at $50,000.

Mr. ALLEN thanked the Commissioner and retired, after making an appointment of time and place for the presentation of securities. Alderman ARCH. M. BLISS was to have been a surety, but he was called suddenly from the city, and may not be back in season to sign the bond.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET EXPLOSION.

Scenes in and Around the Buildings—Recovery of the Bodies—The Injured.

The intelligence of the dreadful explosion in West Twenty-seventh-street, which occurred on Monday, and was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, spread like wildfire, and during yesterday thousands upon thousands visited the scene of the disaster.

THE EXPLOSION,

as we stated yesterday, occurred in the afternoon of Monday, and immediately occasioned a most intense excitement. A terrific noise, followed by the appearance of a huge object shooting into the air, first struck the residents and pedestrians in the locality with awe. The huge mass of iron, weighing upward of five tons, was thrown into the air to a height of nearly twelve hundred feet, it then verged to the westward, and came down with a velocity horrible to contemplate. Striking the roof of the dwelling occupied by Mr. H. HAUSMAN of No. 308 West Twenty-eighth-street, it broke through to the basement, carrying all before it, and leaving utter destruction behind it.

THE RUINS

were the object of marked interest to thousands during the day. Behind the house a shapeless mass of crumbled brick and mortar lies upon the ground. The rear of the house has the appearance of having been totally demolished by an earthquake. Projecting beams broken off short, shattered partitions, a great oval cavity in each of the floors, and the general air of desolation, that surrounds the building, are features of this terrible disaster that speak sorrowfully to the beholder.

The [illegible] establishment of Messrs. W[illegible] and BRASSINGTON, where the explosion occurred, is one great mass of crumbled ruins.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

The firemen worked incessantly clearing away the *débris* during the latter part of the afternoon of Monday, and ceased their labor only when darkness compelled them to stop. At an early hour yesterday morning they resumed the search for the body of the engineer, JACOB MADDEN. At about 9:15 A. M. the body of the unfortunate man was found, in an upright position, the arms raised above the head, as if in the act of shielding the face from some dreaded missile. The body was removed to the Station-house in West Thirty-fifth-street, by order of acting Capt. JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct Police. Here it was taken to the basement of the house and laid out on a board. It was a sickening spectacle. The face was horribly bruised, cut and swollen; the tongue protruded from between the teeth; the back of the skull was crushed in, and the brains of the unfortunate engineer were in full view. His legs were broken in many places, and his feet were twisted around most painfully. A terrible aspect was given to the corpse by the clotted blood that had oozed over the face and dried there. The body was dressed in the garb of a common workingman, and the watch and chain of the dead man occupied its accustomed place.

The body of the fireman, EDWARD BRADY, a young man 22 years of age, was removed to his residence, near the Jews' Hospital, in Twenty-eighth-street, where it was laid on ice. Our reporter visited the house and viewed the remains. The body was covered but the face was left exposed. This presented a ghastly appearance. Wounds of various sizes and descriptions, bruises and blisters occasioned by the hot bricks that had fallen upon the face, greatly disfigured the countenance so that it could hardly be recognized.

The persons injured at the residence of Mr. HAUSEMAN, No. 308 West Twenty-eighth-street, are doing as well as can be expected. The chambermaid, MARY DOWLING, was in one of the rear rooms on the second floor when the boiler struck the roof. As it came down she was precipitated through that floor to the one below, and when, after the intense excitement occasioned by this direful affair had partially subsided, she was extricated from the mass of ruins, it was thought she was lifeless. She was conveyed to the Jews' Hospital, where prompt attention was paid to her, and yesterday the Superintendent reported that her recovery was probable. The wet-nurse, MARY WEIBERZAHL, was but slightly injured in the foot, notwithstanding the fact that she was thrown into the rear yard by the violence of the shock.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

Coroner WILDEY and Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Jr., visited the scene of the disaster yesterday afternoon. A jury was impaneled and proceeded to view the bodies. The inquest will be held at an early day. The scenes at the houses where lay the unfortunate victims of this terrible affair beggar description. The utmost grief and gloom pervades the entire neighborhood. Yesterday hundreds of people congregated in the vicinity of the two houses, and remained there until a late hour.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION

cannot be defined, although there are a score of rumors afloat relative to it. Some advance the idea that the water in the boiler "foamed" too much, and thereby caused the accident. Others contend that the braces were insufficient. One scientific gentleman made the assertion that there must have been a pressure of upward of five hundred pounds to the square inch when the boiler exploded. The father-in-law of the engineer states that he (the deceased) had always felt afraid of the condition of the boiler, and prophecied that it would some time cause the death of somebody. The deceased engineer leaves a wife and one child. The fireman was unmarried.

It is impossible yet to obtain the amount of the loss. Mr. BRASSINGTON, one of the firm, says they are insured for $1,000. The rear of Mr. HAUSEMAN's house is totally demolished.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BOOK TRADE-SALE.—Yesterday a large invoice of D. APPLETON & Co.'s books were sold at the book trade-sales. A large number of those interested attended, and the prices were high. At the trade-sale of Monday evening the lists of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. and of SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co. were gone through with. Of Timothy Titcomb's works, nearly one thousand copies were sold, *Bitter Sweet* taking the lead—a fact which promises well for the success of the forthcoming poem, *Kathrina*. Ik Marvel's works also proved the prominence of their popularity, *Bachelor's Reveries* and *Dream Life* leading the list. Of the standard works, *Froude's History* and *Lange's Commentary* brought high prices and provoked a brisk demand, five hundred volumes of *Lange* alone being disposed of. The illustrated holiday books, *Bitter Sweet*, *Cotter's Saturday Night*, *Floral Belles*, &c., were taken up very readily and promptly. In SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co.'s list, which was confined to English works of their importation, the illustrated editions brought the highest prices, although all the works by standard and popular authors were firm. Altogether the sale was one of the most successful and spirited thus far made.

THE RECENT FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—The inquest over the body of JOHN GOLDEN, the boy accidentally run over by a Fourth-avenue car in Centre-street, on Sunday, was concluded yesterday by Coroner WILDEY. CHARLES MCKEEVER, of No. 171 West Fifty-third-street, and driver of car No. 13, on the Bleecker-street road, testified that he saw the deceased step from the front platform of the Fourth-avenue car as he was about passing it. As the boy let go his feet gave way, and he fell backwards on the rail. The driver did not see him, and only learned the fact from the witness, who shouted to him. Other evidence of a similar character was introduced, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the prisoner, JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, was discharged from custody.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in an outhouse in rear of No. 352 Water-street, used for the storage of hay and straw by WM. RIERDON. Loss trifling....A chimney took fire at No. 218 William-street at 1:30 P. M., but was speedily extinguished....The Nicolson wooden pavement now being laid down in Mercer-street, near Amity, caught fire from one of the furnaces, but the flames were soon extinguished....At 8 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in the planing-mill Nos. 363 and 365 East Ninth-street, owned by BALIS & KIERSTED, being caused by one of the journals of the planing-machine overheating. No damage.

ECONOMY IN COLLECTING THE REVENUE.—Gen. VAN WYCK and Hon. SAMUEL RANDALL, a Sub-Committee of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchments, will commence their session to-day at the Custom-house. The object of this committee is to attempt a modification of the system of collecting the revenue, to save expense to the Government and delay to the importers. The committee will also investigate the frauds in the collection of internal revenue, particularly on the articles of whisky and tobacco. Messrs. VAN WYCK and RANDALL are at the St. Nicholas.

A GOOD JOKE ON A POLICE OFFICER.—At a late hour on Monday night Officer MAHONEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was arrested by Officer DOOLEY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, for violating the health laws. It appears that MAHONEY had previously arrested two men for driving cattle below Fifty-first-street, and after locking them up for the night, started up town with the cattle for the drove yards. As he was passing up Third-avenue, instead of the Second, he was himself arrested.

ACCIDENTS.—PATRICK MEHAN, of No. 6 Harrison-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 2, East River, yesterday, and was rescued by a boatman....JOSEPH P. PETERSON, aged six years, of No. 34 Oak-street, was run over by a carriage driven furiously by JOHN MALONE, of No. 11 Elizabeth-street, being severely injured. The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital and the driver locked up....The boy THOS. FITZSIMMONS, who was run over by car No. 51 of the Dry Dock line, on Thursday last, died last night.

DROWNED.—At 11 o'clock on Monday night an iceman named EDWARD STONEY, fell overboard from a steamer lying at Pier No. 45 North River, where he was delivering ice, and was drowned before aid could be extended. The body was subsequently recovered, and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. He was a single man, and resided in Horatio-street, near Hudson.

PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Hon. W. S. LINCOLN, of New-York, and Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Wisconsin, of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Pay Department of the United States Army, arrived in this City yesterday, and held their first session at the Astor House at 10 A. M. Several witnesses were examined and the investigation will be continued probably for a week.

RECKLESS CONDUCT OF AN ENGINEER.—At midnight of Monday, as two men were passing down Second-avenue in a buggy, they drove into the sewer at Eighty-fourth-street. Seeing a dummy engine approaching, they got the horses clear, and sent two boys to warn the engineer, JOSEPH HUNT, who gave an insulting response and continued at full speed, completely demolishing the buggy.

STABBING AFFRAY.—CHAS. POWELL, a boy, was stabbed with a pair of barber-shears by another boy named CHRISTIAN MERRIAN, an apprentice to GEO. BATHMAN, in Second-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. The boy's wounds are considered to be of a fatal character, and the Coroner has been notified.

REGATTA OF THE AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION.—The first annual regatta of the "Hudson Amateur Rowing Association," comprising amateur rowing clubs from New-York, Albany, Jersey City, Newark, Yonkers, &c., will take place at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, to-morrow afternoon.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Union Republican Association of the above district met last evening, at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, but adjourned without transacting any business.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Lake at the Park to-morrow, commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MINOR ITEMS.—BRIDGET MURPHY, of No. 27 Oak-street, quarreled with her step-daughter, MARGARET, and cut her on the arm with a pair of scissors.....The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the East River, near Pier 53. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and obtained a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased wore a dark coat, gray pants, white shirt, and black neck-tie.....THOS. DOWNS, aged 40, and residing at No. 54 Willett-street, Brooklyn, had his leg broken while hoisting bags from the hold of a vessel, foot of Seventh-street, East River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....HENRY GEYHOFF, aged 47, fell through the hatchway of the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon, dislocating his shoulder. He was taken home to No. 418 Cherry-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A young man named FERDINAND KEEFE, engaged in business with his father in White-street, New-York, yesterday appeared before Justice MADDEN, in Blissville, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a Metropolitan policeman named JOHN J. MCLAUGHLIN (at present doing special duty at Calvary Cemetery), and a town constable named WM. HEENEY, both of whom he charges with highway robbery. According to the statement of Mr. KEEFE he left Hunter's Point on Saturday afternoon last in the 4 o'clock train for Rockaway. On arriving at Jamaica he left the train and took the stage for Rockaway. The stage had only left Jamaica a few minutes when it was stopped by MCLAUGHLIN and HEENEY, who charged KEEFE with being a New-York burglar and thief. They then arrested Mr. KEEFE, and marched him off to a lonesome locality, when they informed him that they would let him go on the payment of $10. The young man informed them that he only possessed $5 and some small change, and willingly agreed to give them that for his liberty, but they refused to believe his story, and marched him off to a public house near Jamaica, where the bar-tender "squared things," by making the highwaymen surrender the $5 they obtained from their victim. The warrant for the arrest of these men was placed in the hands of one of Justice MADDEN's constables last night, and they will probably be arrested this morning. The above is not the only offence of the kind said to have been perpetrated by the officers named. On the 26th of August they arrested a German peddler named SAMUEL LOWDEN, and took him to the lock-up in Astoria on a charge of peddling without a license, the charge being false. On finding that he had $13 in his pocket they took that amount, as alleged, and allowed the poor peddler his liberty. On Saturday night last they also arrested and, it is said, tried to intimidate a son of Sergeant BURDEN and three young men named JOHN CONDON, EDWARD FOLEY and JOHN MURPHY, but they made nothing by the operation.

ARREST OF DESPERATE BURGLARS—ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officers LEWIS and ADAMSON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, noticed two suspicious looking fellows leaving the area of the residence of Mr. S. F. GARDNER, corner of South Tenth and Third streets, E. D., and immediately approached them. When the officers got within talking distance of the suspected parties, one of the latter drew a pistol and was about presenting it to the head of Officer LEWIS, when it fell from his murderous hand to the pavement. Both then fled, with the two officers in hot pursuit, and after an exciting chase they were captured. On being taken to the Station-house the prisoners gave their names as JAMES ADAMS and MARTIN CORRIGAN. Both are young men. Before ADAMS surrendered to Officer LEWIS, the latter was compelled to club him. The pistol of the burglar was also brought to the Station-house. It was found to be fully charged. Mr. GARDNER's residence was found to have been broken open and ransacked, but his loss was not ascertained. Several unoccupied residences in the same neighborhood have recently been robbed.

THE FAILURE OF THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—The present condition of this institution, so far as can be ascertained, amounts to this: There is an alleged deficit of $300,000, just the amount of the capital stock. That deficit will be made good by the stockholders, who are all liable for double the amount of the stock they hold. Under certain contingencies the depositors will be secured. The President, Mr. O. M. BEACH, declares that they will not lose a cent under any circumstances, but he admits that the stockholders must suffer. The friends of the bank are now in Washington, negotiating with the Comptroller of the Currency. If their propositions are accepted, a detailed statement will soon be given to the public; if not, it will take at least three months to get at the condition of the institution. At all events, the affairs of the bank will be wound up by either the Government or the stockholders forever.

THE CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.—No further developments have been made in the case of Collector T. C. CALLICOTT and Deputy Collector JOHN S. ALLEN, who stand charged with defrauding the Government out of some 400 barrels of whisky. United States Commissioner NEWTON states that no investigation will take place until the arrest of Mr. CALLICOTT. Yesterday morning application was made before the Commissioner for a reduction in the bail of Mr. ALLEN. The bail was originally fixed at $50,000, but was reduced by the Commissioner to $10,000. The bail of Mr. CALLICOTT, the Commissioner states, will be $50,000. There is no excitement about the affair, except among those who are particularly interested.

DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN POLITICIANS.—At a late hour on Monday night, while a number of local politicians were assembled at the Town House, Newtown, a dispute arose as to the California election, and JACOB FITTING, Democrat, and JOHN BLAUVELT, Republican, had a personal encounter. Before friends could interfere, BLAUVELT took up a chair and assaulted FITTING, inflicting injuries upon him which are of a dangerous character. Two physicians attended the injured man yesterday and found that his skull was badly fractured. His recovery is doubtful.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two men named PETER DORDAN and JOHN KANE were brought before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, on the charge of having passed a counterfeit $2 national bank bill on GEORGE PINDAR, at Leffert's Park. It appears that the defendants were selling lager-beer, &c., at the Park, and gave the bill in change. On the part of the defence, it was claimed that they did not know that the bill was counterfeit, and on motion of Mr. GREY, their counsel, they were discharged.

THE JACKSON FERRY AND PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD.—This road, running from the ferry at the foot of Hudson-avenue to Prospect Park, is nearly completed. The route is through Hudson-avenue to Fulton-avenue, and connecting with the Flatbush-avenue line proceeds to and around the Grand Plaza of Prospect Park to Ninth-street and Greenwood Cemetery. The road will be completed on Saturday evening next, and the cars will commence running on the 1st day of October.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PICNIC.—The public schools of the towns of Flushing and North Hempstead will unite in a grand picnic in the grove of ANDREW LYNCH, Little Neck, L. I., on Thursday next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., if the day should prove fair. If stormy, the festival will be held on the next fair day.

ROBBERY BY AN EXPRESSMAN.—An expressman named EDWARD FARRELL was arrested yesterday, on the charge of robbing the rectifying establishment of JOHN ANDERSON, No. 60 John-street, Brooklyn, of four barrels of spirits, valued at $320. The property was found in his possession. He was held for examination by Justice BUCKLEY.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a business wagon, driven by GEORGE WHITTAKER, in Jay-street, yesterday, ran against a tree and the vehicle was smashed. The driver was somewhat injured.

THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The calendar for this Court for Wednesday, 11th inst., is as follows: Nos. 21, 40, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE PANGS OF HUNGER.—A boy suffering from hunger, yesterday, in Newark, stole from another boy passing through the street, the dinner which the latter was taking to his father. The boy who did the theft was hungry, and swallowed the dinner while the other was hunting up a policeman. When the officer came it was too late to replevin and the accused was allowed to go on bail.

LARCENY.—A lad named JOHN SAVAGE yesterday stole from Mrs. FERGUSON, of Newark, her husband's bounty money, which she had just taken out of the bank and hidden in her stocking. Mrs. FERGUSON wanted to get access to the lad in his cell to recover the money, but the Police authorities, suspecting something, refused, and detained her as a witness.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Mr. J. B. HAIGHT, Collector of Revenue of Jersey City, on Monday employed a new domestic, and on Tuesday afternoon the young woman departed with $80 worth of dry goods and some small articles, which she carried away in a bundle under her arm.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. BARAKLO, No. 47 Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered during the absence of the family and robbed of wearing apparel, table linen, &c., to the value of $600. There is no clue to the thieves.

PRESENTATION.—Sheriff MEEKLES, of Hudson County, was last evening presented by his friends with a gold shield valued at $500.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 for Spring; $10 75@$11 for Amber, and $12 for White, all city ground; White Southern Illinois at $11 75; White Michigan, $11 50; White Canada, $11. WHEAT in good demand and higher; sales 24,600 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 90; 1,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 [illegible]; 7,500 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 96; 25,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 05; 2,500 bushels No. 2 do., to arrive, at $1 95@$1 96; and later, 13,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 93, and 3,000 bushels do. at $2, closing firm. CORN active and higher, closing firm; sales 45,000 bushels No. 1 Western and 80,000 bushels do. No. 2 do., at $1 12, and 38,000 bushels do., per sample, at $1 10. OATS are in good inquiry and are 1c. better; sales 120,000 bushels, from 55¾c.@60c., closing steady. RYE—Holders are asking $1 25. BARLEY—None bid for; prices are nominal. MESS PORK, about $24 50. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES are entirely nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,800 bushels; Corn, 410,000 bushels; Oats, 188,000 bushels; Rye, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 47,000 bushels; Flour, 12,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 103,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

TOBACCO active; Lugs advanced 25c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs.; others are unchanged. FLOUR active; Choice brands have advanced 15c.; low grades unchanged; Choice Superfine, $7 75; Extra, $8 25@$8 50; Double Extra, $9 25@$9 70; Treble Extra, $10 40@$12 50; Fancy, $13 50@$13 75. WHEAT firm at an advance of 5c.@8c.; sales at $2 25@$2 30 for Prime and Choice White; $2 25@$2 30 for do. Red; $1 50@$1 75 for common to prime Spring. CORN advancing; sales at $1 07@$1 09 for Mixed; $1 10 for Yellow; $1 10@$1 13 for White. OATS firmer at 60c.@65c. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 10@$1 16 for prime to choice Spring. RYE, $1 13@$1 15. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $26. BACON—Clear Sides, 19c.@20¾c.; Shoulders 15c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 21½c.@22c. LARD active at 13½c.@13¾c. for tierces, and 13¾c.@14c. for kegs. WHISKY is quiet and nominal at $2 05. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls; Wheat, 4,500 sacks; Corn, 1,800 sacks; Oats, 6,500 sacks; Rye, 640 sacks; Barley, 4,500 sacks.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR active at an advance of 50c. ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 for White; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT advanced 5c.; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 03; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 32½; 1,800 bushels Amber Michigan sold last night on private terms. CORN quiet; small sales of Illinois at $1 14@$1 15. OATS and other grains scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED is in good demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $35@$36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Wheat 11c., Corn 9c., Oats 6½c., to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c., to Albany 60c., to New-York by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—17,700 bushels Wheat, 18,500 bushels Corn, 1,335 feet lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—725 bbls. Flour, 10,600 bushels Wheat, 17,200 bushels Corn, 957,000 feet of lumber.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR firmer but unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2 18@$2 20 for No. 1 Red. CORN firmer and active at $1 08@$1 10 for No. 1. OATS steady at 60c. for No. 1. RYE easier at $1 23. BARLEY firmer at $1 30@$1 40. COTTON dull and nominal. WHISKY, 33c. MESS PORK irregular; sales at $24 50@$24 75, chiefly at the inside. BULK MEATS firm at 13c.@15c.; offered sparingly. BACON, 14¾c.@15c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 18c.@18¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar Cured HAMS active at 22c.@23c. LARD, 13c; sales 1,200 tierces; 13¾c. was asked later. BUTTER has advanced 2c.@3c.; the supply is light. CHEESE, 11½c.@12c.; the supply is light. EGGS, 17c. COFFEE advanced ½c. SUGAR unchanged and quiet. LINSEED firm at $1 25. FLAXSEED, $2 15, and in good demand. Gold, 143@143¼, buying. Money unchanged.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR—Spring Extras, $9 75@$9 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 90@$1 92 for No. 1, and $1 83@$1 83¾ for No. 2. CORN closed tame at $1 07 for No. 1, and $1 04 for No. 2. OATS opened at an advance of 2c, but closed weak at 51½c. RYE firm at $1 12 for No. 1, and $1 10@$1 10½ for No. 2. BARLEY firm at an advance of 2½c.@3c.; sales at $1 09½ for No. 2. MESS PORK, $24 50@$24 75. LARD steady at 13c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $6 25@$7 for medium to good shipping. LIVE HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 60 for fair to good. Sheep active at $4@$4 50 for the best mutton. FREIGHTS active; Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14½c. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 108,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT firm at an advance 3c.@4c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 35@$2 36; Amber do. at $2 24@$2 25; No. 1 Spring at $2 02; No. 2 at $1 87; No. 3 do. at $1 75; sales of Amber to arrive during the week at $2 24; all the month at $2 22@$2 23. CORN advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 13@$1 13½; No. 2 Wabash at $1 10.; Michigan, to arrive, at $1 09; sales of No. 1 for the last half of September at $1 15. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 59; to arrive at $1 58. RYE advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 20@$1 20½. BARLEY unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $1 10. LAKE FREIGHTS dull at 3½c. on Corn and 4c. on Wheat by steam to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

COTTON dull and irregular; sales 175 bales; Low Middlings 23c.; receipts for three days, 531 bales; exports for the same time, 2,402 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $1 25. CORN dull and declined 5c. OATS dull at 70c. PORK advanced 25c.; Mess $27 50@$27 75; Shoulders 16c.; Clear Sides 20c.; Sugar-cured Hams 25c.—all jobbing rates; sales to arrive at 15½c. for Shoulders; 19¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD—Prime tierces 14¾c. Gold 143. Sterling Exchange 154@155; New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ℔ cent premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

COTTON dull and unchanged. COFFEE quiet, but steady at unchanged prices. FLOUR firmer for the high grades which have advanced 50c., and the low grades 25c. WHEAT firm and advanced 5c.; Red, $2 40@$2 50. CORN—White, $1 16@$1 18; Yellow, $1 26. OATS 63c.@67c. BACON active and advanced 4c. for all kinds. BULK MEATS in demand, but none offering; Shoulders would bring 13¾c.@14c., and Rib Sides 15½c.@15¾c. MESS PORK steady at $24 75@$25. LARD at 13½c. SUGAR firm, quiet and unchanged. WHISKY nominal at 25c.@35c., in bond.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR firm, but unchanged. WHEAT very firm at an advance of 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 23@$2 24; No. 2 at $2 15@$2 16; No. 1 White Michigan, $2 40. CORN firmer and nominally better; No. 1 Mixed was held at $1 13@$1 14. OATS firm, and advanced 1c.@2c. sales of No. 1 State at 60c. RYE firmer and in fair demand at $1 25@$1 28 for No. 1. BARLEY steady, but unchanged. PETROLEUM very strong; Standard White was held at 30c., in bond; sales of 1,400 bbls. Crude at $5 50.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 830 head, the largest of the season. There was not much change in prices for the best cattle; but upon poorer grades there was a marked difference, being fully $1 ℔ cwt. lower; sales of Extra at $11 50@$12; first quality, $10 50@$10 75; second quality, $8 50@$10; third quality, $6@$8. MILCH COWS and calves, $45@$100. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,138 head; there is not much change in prices; sales at 2½c.@5c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs, $2 50@$3 75. VEAL CALVES, $5@$12.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR advanced 25c.; Double Extras $10. Spring WHEAT is active at an advance of 5c.@6c.; sales of No. 1, at $1 89@$1 90½; No. 2, at $1 82@$1 84; No. 3, at $1 72. OATS active at an advance of 2c.@4c.; sales at 50c. for No. 2. RYE $1 11. CORN—$1 for No. 2. FREIGHTS firm and advanced ½c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 6½c., to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

TOBACCO—Sales 209 hhds. at $4@$7 for Lugs, and $7 50@$22 50 for common to medium Leaf. FLOUR active for choice grades; A No. 1, $10 50; Superfine $7. WHEAT, $2 10@$2 15. CORN—Shelled, $1 10. OATS, in bulk, 55c.@58c. RIO COFFEE and Refined SUGARS advanced ¼c. MESS PORK, $25. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Packed LARD, 13c.@14c. COTTON, 24c. WHISKY, in bond, 32c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

COTTON is in light demand; sales 125 bales; Middlings, 21½c.@22c.; receipts for two days, 717 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 54c. RESIN steady at $3@$6 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

COTTON lower; sales 21 bales; receipts 68 bales; Middlings, 23c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

COTTON nominal at 23½c.@24c. for Middling; receipts, 575 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

COTTON easier; sales 86 bales; Middlings, 22½c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is incomparable for invalids or for family use. Beware of imitations. Sold by all grocers. Wholesale depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets from auction at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery, wholesale and retail at unprecedented low prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.
Cimbria	Aug. 31	Hamburg	New-York.
Deutschland	Aug. 31	Bremen	New-York.
Bellona	Aug. 31	London	New-York.
China	Aug. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Minnesota	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Sept. 4	Havre	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Russia	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	Sept. 7	Glasgow	New-York.
Teutonia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Atlantic	Sept. 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Sept. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ETC.			
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.	
Missouri	Sept. 12	Havana.	
Virginia	Sept. 14	Sisal and Vera Cruz.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe *via* Quebec, by the *Moravian*, close Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 6 P. M.

The mails for Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, the South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	5 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 10—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen*—Horace Webster, Jos. Morrison and daughter, Rev. G. N. Paddock, Robert Baker, Mrs. Julie Lang, Dr. Hirner, lady and servant, Jos. Herman and family, Miss Lilben, Miss Anna Innyerich, Theo. Ruger and lady, Mrs. C. F. Woodman and family, Miss Foster, and members of the Compagnie Lyrique Francois, J. B. Sportono, Edward Wilson, James Mitchell, James Fiz, Anna Pollock and son, Mr. Hassell, Rev. E. Goodridge, S. W. Goodridge and servant, Dr. R. T. Spence, E. Quinlan, Dr. Seeley, Julius Berbecker, Hy. Raucke, E. D. Thompson, Geo. Brandes and lady, Julius Kuhler, H. A. Cammus, Geo. Kessler, W. G. Mahony, James Greenbaum, J. Clark, Miss Edgcose and sister, Mr. Rendell and sister, Geo. Longman and wife, Charles Richardson, W. Kaufman, H. H. Heise, Jacob Bens and family, Jacob Otto and daughter, Hy. Rickel, Hy. Rosenthal, Theo. Steingraber, Hy. Willminsch, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Mrs. Nash, Miss Conant, Mrs. M. Trudy, Miss Trudy, Mrs. Broadway, M. Doane and lady, Cumming G. Greeve, Peter Leddy, Capt. H. C. Bratt, F. A. Metcalf, M. F. Mon[illegible], Lewis Hayward, Adam Marder, Peter Pois[illegible] [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 36 | Sun sets.... 6 16 | Moon sets.... 3 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 52 | Gov. Island.. 6 21 | Hell Gate... 7 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Mayflower, Dill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mary Ann, (Pruss.,) Kneuchel, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Anna, (Brem.,) Meiners, Baltimore, Theile, Seiler & Co.; Sancho Panza, Hogan, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.

Brigs Two Ellens, (Br.,) Falvey, Sisal, Marcrail & Co.; D. S. Soule, Soule, Baltimore, Brockway & Becker; San Miguel, (Span.,) Sanchez, La Palmas, C. Merti; Royalist, (Br.,) Sopwith, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; America, Reynolds, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Wakefield, Hills, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Edith, Wheeler, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mischief, (Br.,) Simpson, Tampico and Laguna, M. Echeverria & Co.; Edna Waters, Folsom, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Jenny Lind, Cole, Bristol, Snow & Richardson; Eothen, Henderson, Antigua, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen Aug. 25, and Southampton 28th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 562 passengers to Isaac Taylor. Had one death on the passage. Had heavy westerly weather most of the voyage. Aug. 26, off North Hinder Lightship, passed steamship Circassian, bound E. Sept. 6, lat. 47 44, lon. 44 46, saw steamship City of Antwerp, bound E.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Tornado, (of Liverpool,) Smith, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Leopoldine Frande, (Pruss.,) Waack, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig George Downs, (Br.,) Laufare, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Henry Trowbridge's Son.

Brig Anna, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Card, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, Howes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Joseph, McFadden, Belfast, with laths for Eddyville, N. J.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Saunders, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. S. H. Woodbury, Clark, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Allison, Smith, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Penn, Albany, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Hall, Bristol, R. I., in ballast.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 10—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Key West, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10—Arr. steamships Sea Gull, from Baltimore; Champion, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 7, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Clara E. Merrick, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Island Belle, Boston, for Philadelphia; Darius, New-York, for Bangor; Julia Arcner, New-York, for Boston; Lottie, Philadelphia, for Boston; Christopher Loeser, Philadelphia, or Boston; Henry Allen, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lizzie Maul, Philadelphia, for Boston; E. S. Conant, Elizabethport, for Rockport; Cameo, Rondout, for Boston; Wm. McGee, from Baltimore; J. C. Babcock, Philadelphia, for Salem; Addie Walton, Georgetown, for Boston; Louisa Crockett, of Rockland; Maine Law, from Havana for Boston, reports all well; Ellen Perkins, of Bangor; Wellfleet, New-York; Trade Wind, from Weymouth.

Sailed and returned, bark Orchilla, and schr. Flora King.

9 A. M.—Wind N. E.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10—Arr. ship Autocrat, from San Francisco; brig Mary, from London; brig Roslyn, from Bordeaux.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 10—Arr. steamship Wm. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Sld. steamships Sappho and Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Steamship Cumberland, Scandella, hence Sept. 7 for St. Thomas, returned to port this morning, as a matter of prudence, on account of a deficiency of the packing of cylinder heads, and to avoid expensive repairs in a foreign port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The pilot-boat Coquette boarded this morning the naval school-ship Macedonian, from European waters, bound to Annapolis; also the Prussian bark Baltimore, bound to Baltimore. Sld. bark Ella, from Richmond for Rio Grande.

The steamship Grenada, Capt. Crowell, from New-York for Charleston, arrived in Hampton Roads last night, towing the disabled Haytien corvette Alexander Petion, bound from Hayti to New-York for repairs. While off Bermuda on the 1st inst., the corvette encountered a heavy gale, lasting two days. She lost her rudder, and her boilers gave out. She spoke after the gale the steamship Arizona, from New-York for Aspinwall, all right.

The Granada sailed last night for Charleston, and the corvette has gone to Norfolk for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

RIO JANEIRO—Sld. 30, barks Bertha; 25th, Star of Devon; Aug. 2, Eclipse; July 27, brig Romeies.

1867.

FALL FASHIONS.

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Or Double Spring Skirts.

NEW STYLES AND SHAPES,

For Reception, Promenade, Opera, Evening, Carriage, Church and Street Dress.

The SUPERIOR QUALITIES of the CELEBRATED "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS" over all other claimants to Ladies' favor have been FREQUENTLY NOTICED and HIGHLY RECOMMENDED in NEARLY all the NEWSPAPERS and FASHION MAGAZINES THROUGHOUT the ENTIRE COUNTRY for YEARS. Their NOTED GRACE, ELEGANCE, FLEXIBILITY and DURABILITY COMMEND them to EVERY LADY as the RECOGNIZED "STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD."

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PARIS, 1867.

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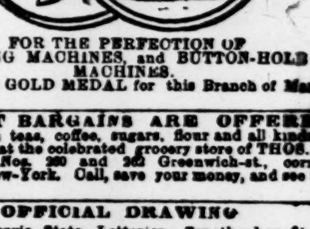

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OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 65, Sept. 10, 1867.

35, 29, 57, 73, 49, 74, 15, 23, 34, 6, 36, 30.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 66, Sept. 10, 1867.

26, 63, 31, 45, 43, 52, 48, 51, 70, 22, 9, 61, 37.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 346, Sept. 10, 1867.

78, 24, 59, 51, 42, 34, 18, 7, 39, 49, 44, 13.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 347, Sept. 10, 1867.

59, 3, 51, 41, 39, 38, 68, 11, 58, 24, 57.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $12,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing MCINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

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